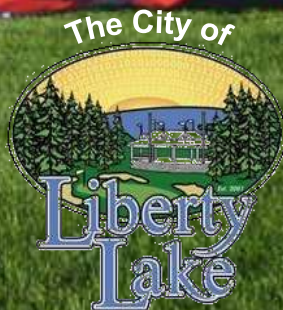


CITY OF LIBERTY LAKE

PARKS, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE, AND TRAILS PLAN



2009-UPDATE
ORDINANCE 185 EXHIBIT A

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

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PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The City of Liberty Lake Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan is intended to lay the groundwork for the future of the City park system. The plan is designed to supplement the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space element of the City's Comprehensive Plan. It expands on the information contained in the Comprehensive Plan by providing significantly greater detail regarding the inventory of park and recreation facilities. This plan inventories existing parks and identifies future park and recreation needs, explores park rehabilitation issues, outlines parks and recreation management and operations, discusses recreation program and services issues, and identifies parks, recreation, and open space goals and objectives. This plan also contains an action plan which describes existing and potential funding sources that will be needed to meet level of service (LOS) standards and maintain park facilities and recreation services.

This plan contains a detailed inventory of City parks, recreation facilities, open space areas, trails, and related sites. The inventory is supplemented by a description of other facilities available to City residents; specifically, sites privately owned, and sites located outside of the City that are within the Liberty Lake Community. The analysis of this inventory involves an assessment of the size, location, and age of each facility, comparing this data to National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) Guidelines. This parks plan was developed pursuant to a public involvement process and community survey that sought to actively engage citizens from the Liberty Lake Community.

MODEL PARK EXAMPLES

Sullivan Road Park (Spokane Valley, WA) - 10 acre park features large shade trees, river view and access, swingsets, shelter, and free parking.



Liberty Park (Spokane, WA) - 22 acre park features picnic tables, mature landscape, softball/baseball fields, swings, parking, lighted tennis court, horseshoe pit, pavilion, and two swimming pools.



Coeur d'Alene City Park (Coeur d'Alene, ID) - 16.5 acre park features Summer concerts, family and group picnic facilities, volleyball and basketball courts, large shade trees, free parking, lake and beach access, playground with swingsets, and picnic benches.



Manito Park (Spokane, WA) - 90 acre park features large shade trees, picnic benches, playground, pond, and multiple gardens.



Riverfront Park (Spokane, WA) - 100 acre park features mature landscape, picnic tables, trails, playground equipment, carousel and other amusements, winter ice skating, Imax theater, pavilion, river view and scenic gondola rides over the Spokane River Fall, and year round events.



Minnehaha Park (Minneapolis, MN) - 193 acre park features a 53 ft. waterfall, creek, trails, picnic area, garden, bandstand, playground, and sculpture.



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THE SETTING

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PLANNING AREA

The City of Liberty Lake is located 10 miles east of the City of Spokane, shares its western border with the City of Spokane Valley, is 2 miles west of the Idaho State Line, south of the Spokane River, and north of Liberty Lake. When planning for our parks and open space needs, the City will be encompassing the surrounding Liberty Lake Community in our planning area.

HISTORY

The culture we cherish today began long before the formation of the City of Liberty Lake. The Liberty Lake area was inhabited by Native Americans centuries before the first white settlers came to the area. In 1808, David Thompson, a fur trader, arrived in the area and was soon followed by missionaries. Native Americans still occupied Liberty Lake and surrounding areas as the white settlers began to arrive. According to the book entitled *Memories of Liberty Lake* by Mildred Brereton and Evelyn Foedish, an early fur trader named Ross Cox told tales of the Indians holding horse races on the plains. These horse races were a part of an annual feed on the shores of Liberty Lake that was hosted by Andrew Seltice, Chief of the Coeur d'Alene Indians. After the dinner, everyone enjoyed the horse races and athletic events where prizes were given out. Many families stayed overnight to hear Tecomtee, a Coeur d'Alene tribe member, sing Indian songs out over the Lake. These events were the early recreation for the Liberty Lake Community. In the early 1900's, during the late fall, winter, and early spring, Valley area farmers and ranchers would take advantage of a break from ranch work and get together on Saturday night at the Spokane Bridge near the Washington/ Idaho border for dancing to hill-billy music from around 8 p.m. till dawn. Another winter activity for the locals was Saturday night 500 card parties at one of the area ranches. The basic card game involved tables of four with partners sitting across from each other and working their way up toward a top table by collecting points, with the winners of the evening prize being the partners that reach the top table or 500 points. Also during periods of heavy snow, Saturday night hay rides were available with a team of four horses, complete with sleigh bells, that pulled a bob sled holding about 20 couples sitting on a mattress of straw. The ride toured from Liberty Lake to Newman Lake and around to the Spokane Bridge where they could enjoy the dance hall. Also by the early 1900's, several resorts were being developed around Liberty Lake, and the Lake was quickly becoming a vacation destination for the residents of Spokane and other surrounding areas. Pleasure boats that toured the lake were one of the many amenities that entertained visitors. The Spokane Inland Empire Railway began running electric trains in 1903 from Spokane to Liberty Lake that took around 45 minutes one way and a round trip to and from the Lake cost around 75 cents. The Spokane Inland Empire Railroad developed the Liberty Lake Park in 1909 which became very popular for picnics and other gatherings. The years 1910 to 1915 were the peak for

the Liberty Lake Park and Liberty Lake became known as "Spokane's Inland Seashore". The natural beauty that included many different tree varieties and unusual flowers, mixed with the many attractions, made the park very popular. Visitors could rent boats from the Liberty Lake Boat Company for joy rides, enjoy the live band music and dancing at the Pavillion, stay at the hotel or one of the many resorts, rent swimming suits at the Hurtig Bath House, fish, picnic, savor the dining options, or just relax. As in the days of Tecumseh, the music from the Pavillion could be heard throughout the area. All Valley picnics and other business parties became a tradition at the Lake for many people each summer, and in the winter, people could enjoy ice skating on the Lake. The 1920's brought major changes to Liberty Lake. All Valley picnics began in 1922, and 1924 saw the biggest crowd ever for the annual 4th of July celebration. 14,000 people attended the festivities that year, with 9,000 of them arriving by train. With the onset of the automobile as the transportation mode of choice, the trains that had brought so many visitors to Liberty Lake quit running by 1926.

The beautifully maintained Liberty Lake Park was sold and re-named Silver City. It was converted to more of a carnival atmosphere with a ferris wheel, a swing ride, and an unusual carousel. Hand-carved wooden tigers, horses, frogs, cats, and dogs circled the elaborately crafted carousel built by artists and engineers of the Herschell-Spillman Company in 1913. The carousel remained at the Park until 1961 and today it is in the Henry Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan. The town was also beginning to develop around the Lake with more homes and supporting businesses and services being constructed. Farming continued with much of the land being covered in orchards and eventually grass fields. By 1951, there were six resorts operating on Liberty Lake and four public beaches. Liberty Lake was becoming known as a suburb of Spokane and development was limited to the Lake area, south of Sprague Avenue. The Liberty Lake Golf Course, the first of the three golf courses in Liberty Lake, was constructed on the northeast corner of Sprague Avenue and Molter Road in 1959. By the 1960's, many of the original attractions around the Lake were gone. The dance pavilion at the old Liberty Lake Park was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1962. Spokane County bought and created the almost 3000 acre Spokane County Regional Park in 1966 which became the only public beach access, however, a public boat launch was also available on the north side of the Lake. Unfortunately the water quality of Liberty Lake had begun to decline, with algae covering much of the lake. By the 1970's, more resorts had closed and the Liberty Lake Park area was converted into a housing development. In 1991, the last resort on the Lake at Sandy Beach closed. However, the 1970's brought a surge in activity north of Sprague Avenue that would eventually be encompassed within the City of Liberty Lake. The large hill on the west side of the City, formerly known as Carlson Hill, became known as Holiday Hills, a ski and snowmobile recreation destination with a lodge and restaurant. Holiday Hills gave visitors more winter activity choices than just ice skating. An RV Park with an A-Frame office also offered camping in the summer at Holiday Hills. Over the years, the Holiday Hills site was used for equestrian activities, snowmobile and motocross racing, youth sports camps, and ice skating. Unfortunately, due to financial difficulties, Holiday Hills closed by the end of the decade. Recreation opportunities increased in 1973 with the development of the Valley View Golf Course east of Liberty Lake Rd. which was, at the time, the only mid length executive course in the northwest. Housing sales boomed in Liberty Lake in the mid 1990's with the creation of Meadowwood. Meadowwood Golf Course, the third golf course in Liberty Lake, Pavillion Park, and Liberty Lake Elementary School were also completed by the time the City of Liberty Lake officially incorporated on August 31, 2001. With three golf courses in the City limits of Liberty Lake, the Liberty Lake area is now known as a premier golf course community. Cultural traditions were formed during the time when Liberty Lake was known as "Spokane's Inland Seashore". There were Fourth of July Celebrations with fireworks over the lake, live music and dancing at the Pavillion, picnics, boating, and most of all, memories were being created. Although the original buildings no longer exist, the memories and traditions still live on. Families still visit Pavillion Park for picnics, birthdays, and other celebrations. Every year, Liberty Lake draws huge crowds for the annual Fourth of July celebration with a parade by the lake, and live music and dancing at Pavillion Park, which contains a replica of the original Pavillion for the next generation to enjoy. The musical traditions from years past still exist as the music echoes throughout the area. To conclude the festivities, fireworks are still launched over the lake. In 2002, the City purchased the Valley View Golf Course, now known as Trailhead at Liberty Lake, which is located at the center of the City on the corner of Country Vista and

Liberty Lake Rd. The Liberty Lake community has also developed new annual traditions that have become a part of the Liberty Lake culture including an Easter Egg Hunt, Christmas Lighting Contest, Friends of Pavillion Park Holiday Ball, Community Yard Sale Weekend, and the Pavillion Park summer festival that includes outdoor movies, concerts, and other special events. Very few historical sites and structures remain within the City area. The old Holiday Hill winter recreation area that is now being re-platted as a residential development still has the pole barn, track, and the original lodge fireplace. Unfortunately, the original lodge burned down in a fire in the early to mid 1980's.

Another residential plat that is currently under development in the northeast corner of the City, on the north side of Mission Ave., contains a homesite that dates back to the 1940's, with a well house that dates back to the early 1900's. This homesite has the oldest known existing structures within the City of Liberty Lake. The site is included as part of a future park area for the Rocky Hill PUD and should be preserved and protected in the future. The City's other pocket parks and the trail system were created as housing developments were constructed during the 1990's through 2008.

The history section above was derived from Liberty Lake's Cultural & Historical Heritage, prepared by the City of Liberty Lake Planning & Building Services (PBS).

CLIMATE

Situated between the Rocky and Cascade Mountain Ranges, Eastern Washington's weather is greatly affected by its physical environment. The region experiences an average annual rainfall of 16-22 inches and an average annual mean temperature of 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The region has a definitive four-season cycle. The winters tend to be cold with snow, the spring and fall are cool and wet, while the summers tend to be hot and dry. Liberty Lake is surrounded by hillsides and has a slightly different banana belt type climate with more wind than surrounding areas. Tables 1 & 2 below show the season differences that Liberty Lake experiences:

Table 1 - Average Weather

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Avg Max Temperature	32.6	40.7	51.3	57.4	68.2	73.8	90.5	83.1	77.3	60.6	43.4	36.1	59.6
Avg Min Temperature	18.1	28.1	31.2	35.0	42.0	48.5	56.5	48.8	41.5	33.2	28.9	25.4	36.4
Avg Avg Temperature	25.4	34.4	41.2	46.2	55.1	61.2	73.5	65.8	60.3	46.5	36.1	30.7	48.0

Source: <http://climate.fizber.com/washington-city-liberty-lake-climate.html>

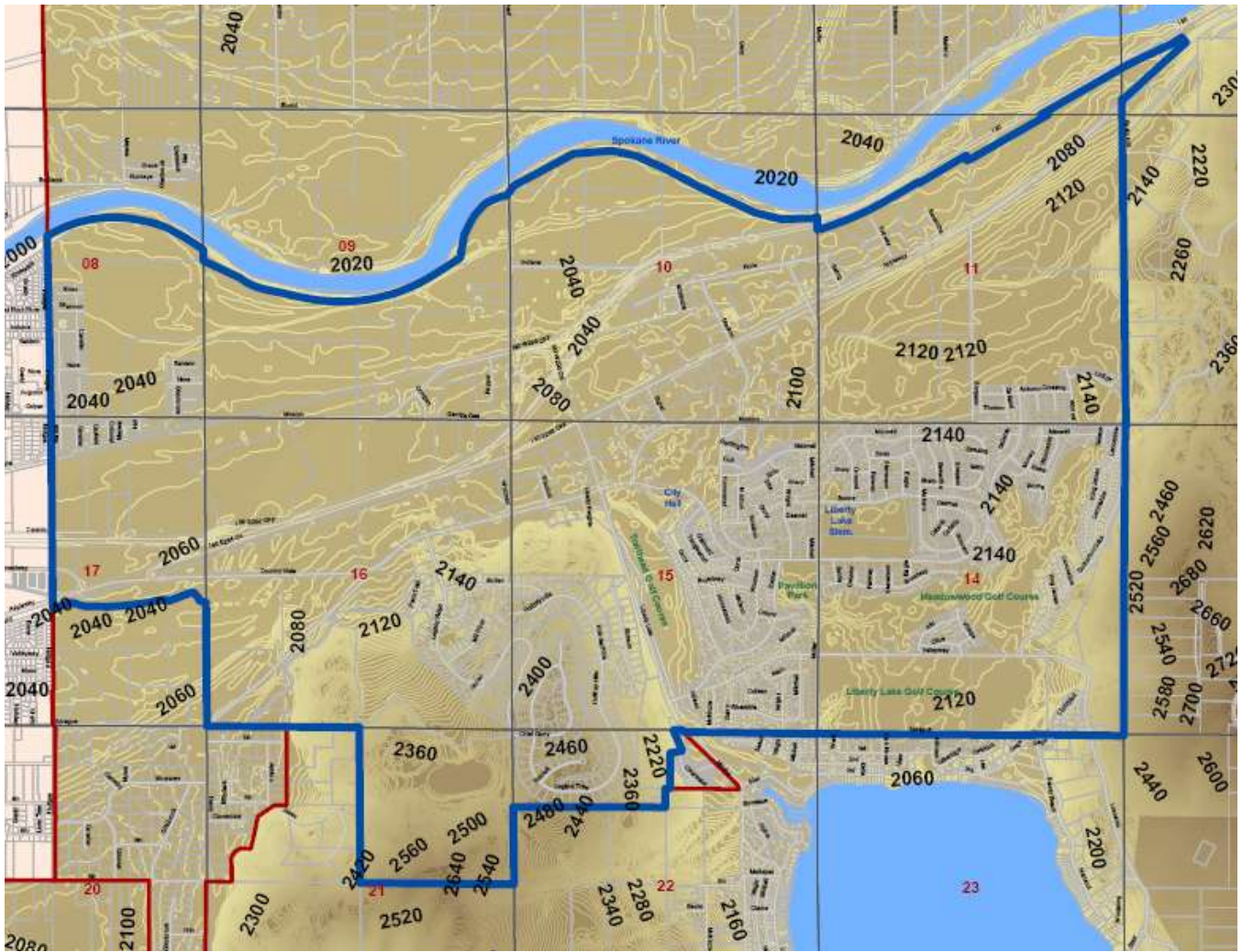
Table 2 – Climate

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Avg Precipitation	4.52	3.36	2.88	0.85	1.07	1.47	0.04	0.25	0.81	2.04	2.88	6.65	26.82
Avg Snowfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	25.8	29.5	14.7	13.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	86.4
Avg Snow Depth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	9.1	12.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2

Source: <http://climate.fizber.com/washington-city-liberty-lake-climate.html>

TERRAIN

The Liberty Lake Community is situated amongst a natural setting with surrounding foothills and with a lake and river adjacent to the City. The majority of the City is relatively flat with sloped areas along the eastern and southwestern City boundaries. The elevation of the City is generally around 2000 to 2100 feet with a small portion of Section 21, along the southern City boundary around 2500 feet.



ECONOMY

The following table represents the local economy profile for Liberty Lake as of the April 2009 Liberty Lake Statistical Snapshot report.

NEW CONSTRUCTION *	2008 Permits	2008 Valuation	2007 Permits	2007 Valuation	2006 Permits	2006 Valuation	2005 Permits	2005 Valuation
Single Family Residential **	36	\$10,155,418	141	\$21,044,223	89	\$13,998,879	113	\$19,615,268
Specialty Housing ***	7	\$9,008,295	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rental Apartments	26	\$22,967,266	19	\$10,565,085	0	N/A	0	N/A
Commercial / Industrial / Public ****	26	\$11,779,166	13	\$12,911,862	19	\$10,981,670	19	\$12,352,653

* Number of building permits issued and approximate total valuation for entire year. ** Townhouse condos are counted as single family homes.

*** Includes independent senior, assisted living, nursing home, convalescent home, & Alzheimer's facilities. **** Includes tenant improvements.

BUSINESSES IN LIBERTY LAKE *	April 2009		March 2008	
# of businesses in the City	296		280	
# of people employed in the City	5397		5794	
Largest employers by category & # of people employed in the City (300 or more people per category)	Manufacturing	1507	Manufacturing	1726
	Other	424	Other	1094
	Retail	1102	Retail	992
	Financial / Insurance	926	Financial / Insurance	524
	Dental / Medical	434	Dental / Medical	440
			Restaurant	324

Businesses - Number & Percentage of Total	April 2009		March 2008	
<i>Specific business categories</i>	#	%	#	%
Construction	21	7	22	8
Dental / Medical	18	6	17	6
Financial / Insurance	18	6	17	6
Government	3	1	3	1
Hotel / Motel	2	1	2	1
Manufacturing	12	4	13	4
Non-Profit	1	1	2	1
Other	21	7	15	5
Professional	2	1	2	1
Real Estate	10	3	11	4
Recreation / Fitness	2	1	6	2
Restaurant	17	6	19	7
Retail	52	18	55	20
Service	105	36	89	32

Wholesale	5	2	7	2
* Figures are approximate and were obtained by polling each business and through City business license records.				
LARGEST PRIVATE EMPLOYERS	Businesses - April 2009		Businesses - March 2008	
100 or more employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accra-Fab• Agilent Technologies• Albertsons• Altek Machining and Molds• Getronics USA• Home Depot• Huntwood Industries• Insight Enterprises• Itron• Merck-Medco• Safeco Insurance• Spokane Teacher's Credit Union (STCU)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accra-Fab• Agilent Technologies• Altek Machining and Molds• F5 Networks• Getronics USA• Huntwood Industries• Insight Enterprises• Isothermal Systems Research• Itron• Merck-Medco• Safeco Insurance• Spokane Teacher's Credit Union (STCU)• Telect	
LARGEST PUBLIC EMPLOYERS *	# of Employees – April 2009	# of Employees - March 2008		
Liberty Lake Elementary (CVSD)	63	67		
City of Liberty Lake	38	27		
Liberty Lake Sewer & Water District	10	10		
* Includes permanent employees only, employed at time of poll each year. Figures obtained from each public agency.				
ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY	2009	2008	2007	2006
	\$1,167,407,349	\$1,036,698,255	\$791,672,020	\$609,233,856
REAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	2009	2008	2007	2006
City Revenue Per \$1000 Assessed Value	\$1.08 \$1.51 w/library	\$1.08 \$1.58 w/library	\$1.75 \$2.25 w/ library	\$1.52 \$2.02 w/ library
Additional Taxed Items	School 356 4.10 State 1.90 Fire 1 2.82 County 1.15	School 356 4.10 State 1.93 Fire 1 2.88 County 1.22 LLTBD 0.06 Sewer 1 0.061	School 356 4.55 State 2.19 Fire 1 2.73 County 1.31 LLTBD 0.078 Sewer 1 0.004	School 356 5.31 State 2.63 Fire 1 2.92 County 1.37 LLTBD 0.096 Library Bond 0.05 Sewer 1 0.012
	+ Weed, Aquifer, Conservation, & Stormwater Charge	+ Weed, Aquifer, Conservation, & Stormwater Charge	+ Weed, Aquifer, Conservation, & Stormwater Charge	+ Weed, Aquifer, Conservation, & Stormwater Charge
Total Levi Rate Per \$1000 Assessed Value (approximate)	11.53	11.83	12.61	14.4

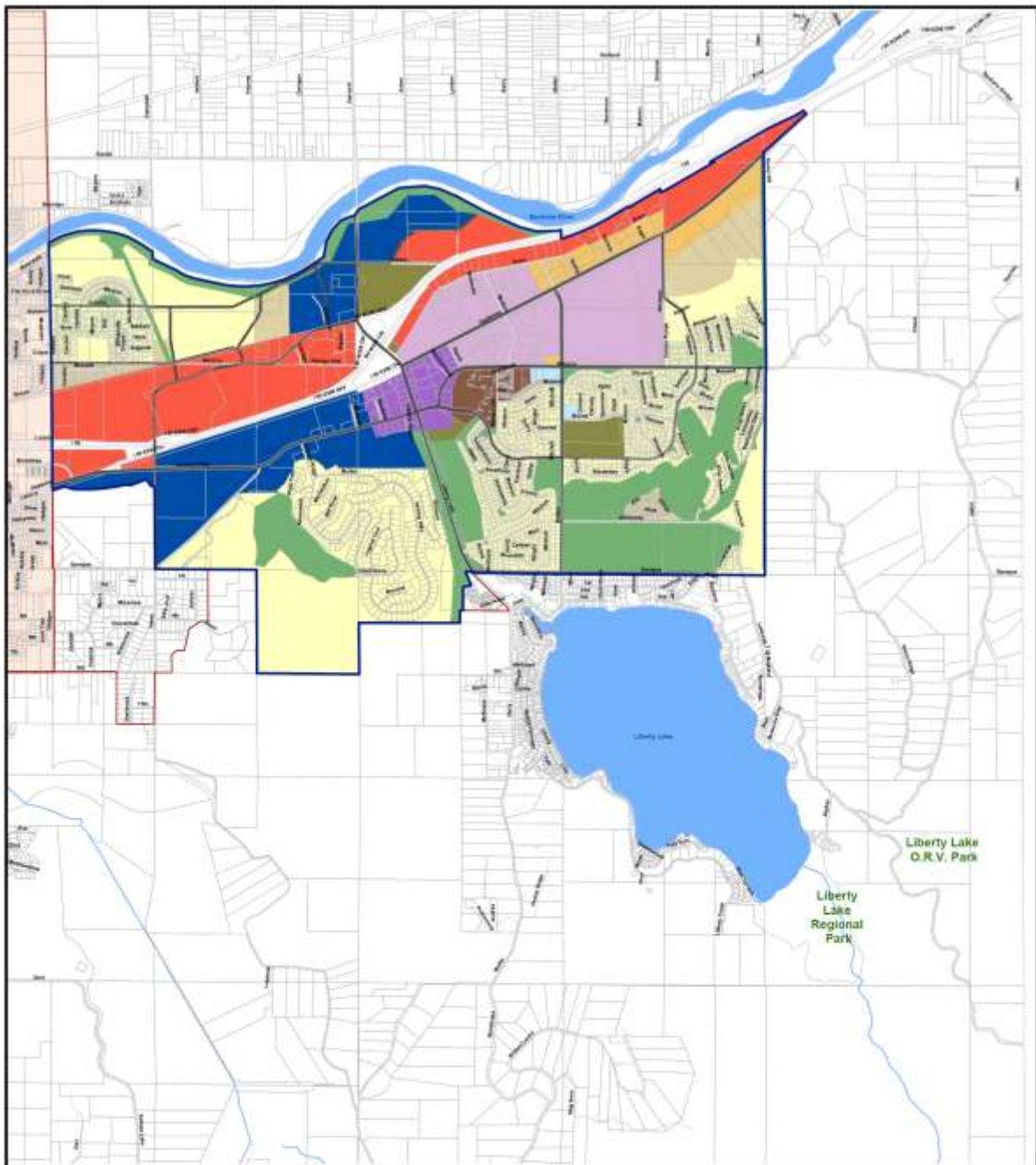
Note: Data is for informational purposes and general comparison only and accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Source: City Planning & Building Services, City Administration

POPULATION

The Liberty Lake area has been rapidly growing over the past decade. Between 1990 and 2000, the population in what is now the City limits area grew from 600 to 3265, an over 400% increase. When the City officially incorporated on August 31, 2001, the population was 3654. Since incorporation, the City's population has been re-calculated every April by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). The official 2009 City population is 7270. At time of adoption of this update, the City's population will likely have grown by over 100% since incorporation and a 6% average annual growth rate has been planned with an official 2022 population allocation of 15,861.

LAND USE

The following Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map, on page 14, was adopted in September 2003, updated December 2008, and divides the City into six different basic types of land uses including residential, mixed use, commercial, industrial, public/semi-public institutional, and open space/recreation.



Due to map scale, some streets may not be labeled.

This map is for informational purposes only and is not a legal document.

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map

Amended Map Adopted - December 19, 2006 (Updated 12/18/07)

For information please contact:
The City of Liberty Lake
Community Development Department
509-755-6708

Map Legend

 City of Liberty Lake	 Neighborhood Center Mixed Use
 UGA Boundary	 Community Center Mixed Use
 City of Spokane Valley	 Central Business District Mixed Use
 Parcels	 Community Commercial
 Streets	 Freeway Commercial
 Water Bodies	 Light Industrial
 Single Family Residential	 Public/Semi-Public Institutional
 Mixed Residential	 Open Space/Recreation
 Multi Family Residential	 Aesthetic Corridors & Boulevards

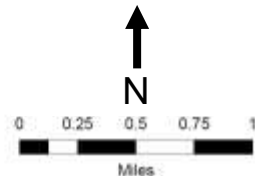
Map Location



Map area is contained within T 25 N, R 45 E, W 11 E.



Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map



SECTION III

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

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INTRODUCTION

Park and recreation facilities and open spaces are essential to a community's well being. Parks and open spaces help enhance urban development, provide important ecological functions and provide recreation opportunities for citizens and visitors.

The Countywide Planning Policies for Spokane County require all jurisdictions to adopt a Level of Service (LOS) standard for parks. The City has the flexibility and freedom to establish a LOS standard for parks that reflects the expressed need and desire of the community. The City also has the obligation to ensure that the operation and maintenance needs of existing parks are met. The City's Parks and Open Space LOS is 30 acres per 1000 population which the City exceeds. The City presently boasts a Parks and Open Space LOS of 79.4 acres per 1000 (34.3 acres per 1000 not including golf courses). The standard historically used by NRPA (National Recreation and Parks Association) for open space LOS is 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1000 population. This open space number does not include golf courses. In the current update of the NRPA standards they have moved toward an idea that communities determine their open space LOS based on the needs of the community.

Currently, the 14 acre Pavillion Park and 7 acres of the 14 acre Rocky Hill Park are the only City owned and maintained parks. The Trailhead Golf Course which is also owned by the City is maintained by the City and paid for through user fees. Other public parks in the City are Five Fingers Park, Little Bear Park, Pumphouse Park, Half Moon Park, and the Liberty Lake Elementary School facilities. The City of Liberty Lake has approximately 574.5 acres total of Parks and Open Space, including the three golf courses. Parks total 43.3 acres, other existing residential open/common space totals 204.3 acres, and the three golf courses total 326.9 acres.































The following tables and maps contain an inventory of the public parks, private parks, recreation, and major open space areas within the City of Liberty Lake. The Greenacres Landfill Reclamation Site is identified as Open Space/Recreation on the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map, but is not included within the Facilities inventory because as a reclamation site it is not useable for 50 years from the date it was designated, which is outside of the 20 year planning horizon. The site including the buffer area totals 57.8 acres and is contained within a residential plat. This site was included in the overall acres of total parks and open space because it is zoned open space.

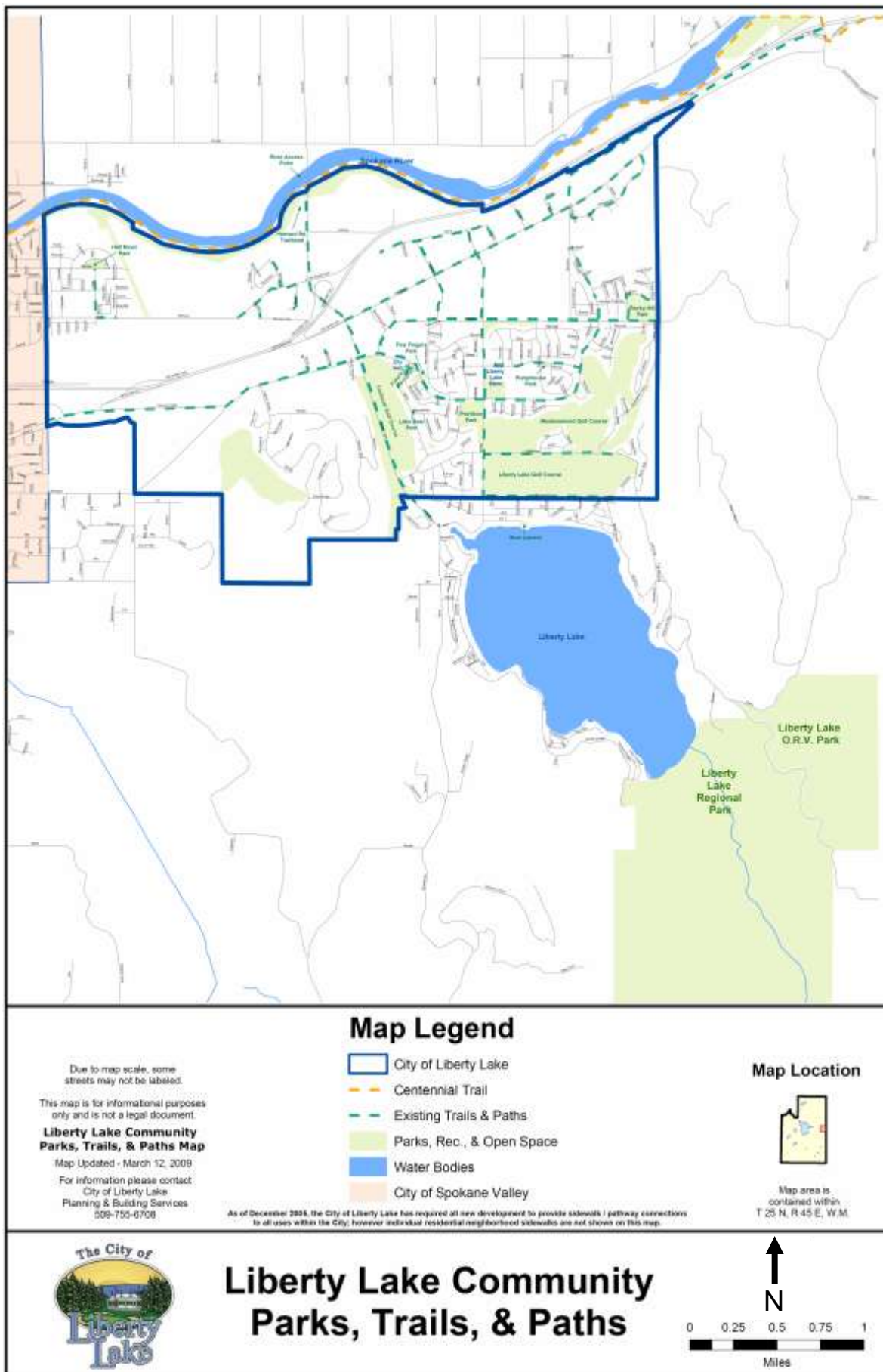
Parks & Open Space Adopted LOS = 30 Acres/1000 Population

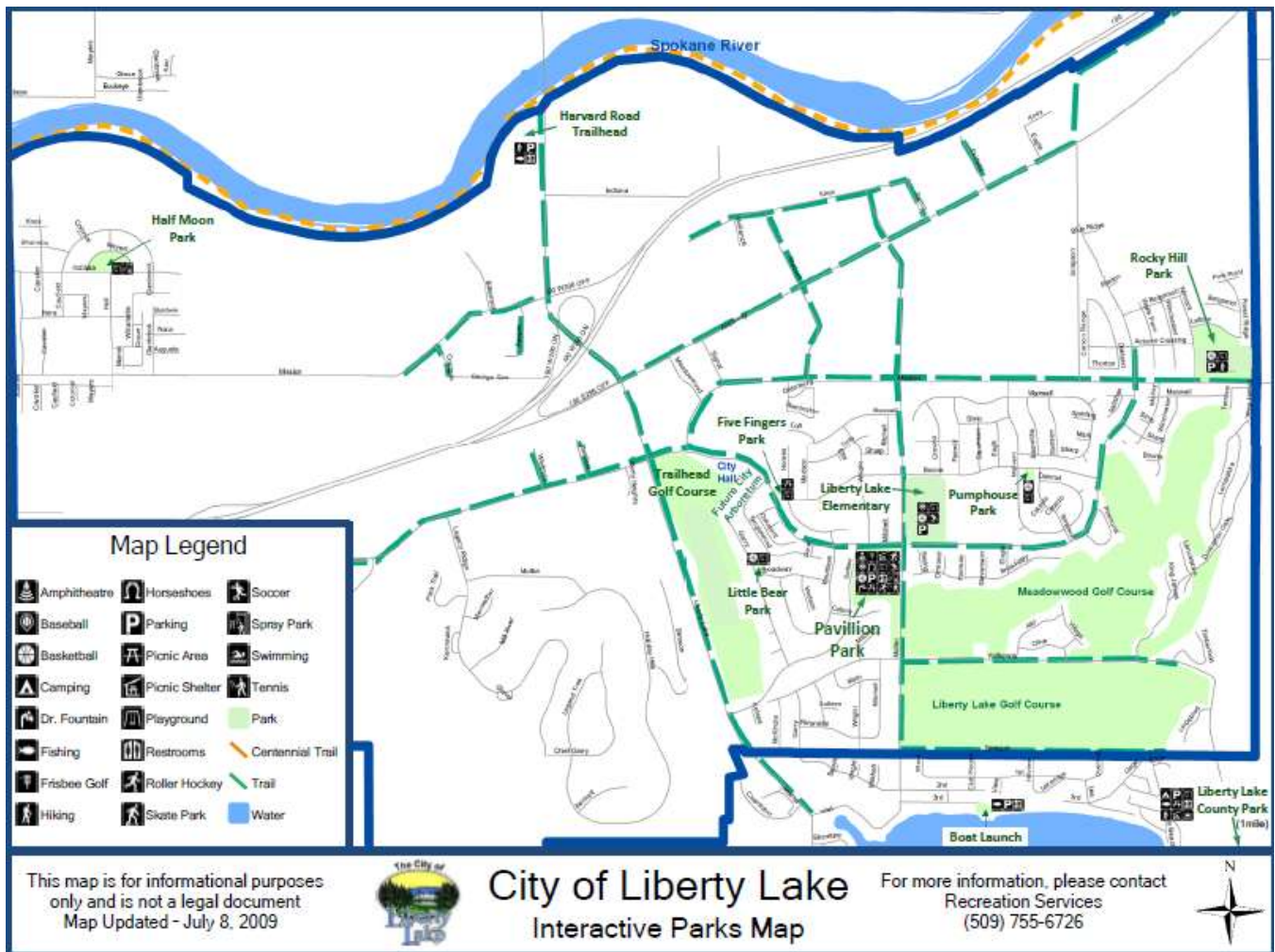
year	population	acres/1000	acres/1000 w/out golf course acreage
2009	7229	79.4	34.3
2010	7679	74.7	32.2
2011	8158	70.4	30.4
2012	8666	66.2	28.6
2013	9206	62.4	26.9
2014	9780	58.7	25.3
2015	10389	55.3	23.8
2016	11037	52.0	22.4
2017	11724	48.9	21.1
2018	12455	46.1	19.9
2019	13231	43.4	18.7
2020	14055	40.8	17.6
2021	14931	38.4	16.6
2022	15861	36.2	15.6

(Current LOS = Approx. 80 acres/1000 Population)

Existing Parks and Open Space Locations (inside City Limits)

Name	Classification	Address/Location	Acres	Facilities
Five Fingers Park	Pocket Park	Between Homestead Dr. & Country Vista Dr.	0.48	
Half Moon Park	Pocket Park	Corner of Holl Blvd. & Indiana Ave.	2.80	 
Liberty Lake Elementary	School Park	23606 E. Boone Ave.	9.90	     
Little Bear Park	Pocket Park	Corner of Garry Dr. & Broadway Ave.	0.29	 
Pavillion Park	Community Park	727 N. Molter Rd.	14.20	             
Pump House Park	Pocket Park	Corner of Boone Ave. & Simpson Rd.	0.43	 
Rocky Hill Park	Community Park	Corner of Mission Ave. & Winrock St.	14.5	  
Centennial Trail	Public Trail	Adjacent to North City Boundary	N/A	
Liberty Lake Golf Course	Open Space / Recreation	24403 E. Sprague Ave.	124.50	
Liberty Lake Trail System	Public Trails	Throughout City	29.65mi	
Meadowwood Golf Course	Open Space / Recreation	24501 E. Valleyway Ave.	147.30	
All Other Open Space	Open Space / Recreation	Throughout City	211.80	
Trailhead Golf Course	Open Space / Recreation	1102 N. Liberty Lake Rd.	55.10	





Pavillion Park – 14.2 acre park at the Corner of Country Vista & Molter Rd.



Liberty Lake Elementary School - Between Country Vista & Boone, East of Molter (owned and maintained by Central Valley School District)



Rocky Hill Park – 14.5 Acre Park at the Corner of Mission & Winrock



Half Moon Park – 2.8 Acre Park at the Corner of Holl & Indiana in the River District (owned and managed by River District Homeowners Association)



Little Bear Park - Pocket Park at the Corner of Garry & Broadway in the Gardens Neighborhood (owned and managed by Meadowwood Homeowners Association)



Pump House Park - Pocket Park at the Corner of Boone & Simpson in the Liberty Landing Neighborhood (owned and managed by Meadowwood Homeowners Association)



Five Fingers Park - Pocket Park off Homestead & Country Vista in the Cottages Neighborhood (owned and managed by Meadowwood Homeowners Association)



Liberty Lake Trail System - Circulates through the community with connections to the Centennial Trail & neighborhood sidewalks and paths to provide a continuous pedestrian and bicycle transportation system



CITY RECREATION AREAS & FACILITIES

The following table outlines the existing Recreation Areas and Facilities within the City of Liberty Lake. The chart includes their location and the year the facility was constructed, and if applicable, remodeled. Some Facilities are not city owned.

Liberty Lake Park Facilities	Quantity	Facility Location	Year Constructed / Remodeled
Amphitheater (Multi-Use)	1	Pavillion Park	1999
Arboretum	1	Nature's Place at Meadowwood	Under Construction
Baseball/Softball Fields	1	Pavillion Park	1995
Baseball/Softball Fields	2	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Community Building (Multi-Use)	1	Liberty Lake City Hall	2004
Community Building	1	Liberty Lake Municipal Library	2009
Community Building	1	Trailhead Golf Course	2005
Disc Golf Course	1	Pavillion Park	2008
Football Field (multi-use)	1	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Football Field (multi-use)	1	Pavillion Park	1995
Gymnasium	1	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Historic Site	1	Rocky Hill Park (Future Phase)	1947
Horseshoe Court	1	Pavillion Park	1998
Maintenance Building	1	Liberty Lake City Hall	2006
Multi-Use Trails (excludes residential sidewalks)	29.65 mi	Throughout City	Varies
Outdoor Basketball Court	1	Pavillion Park	1995
Outdoor Basketball Court	1	Rocky Hill Park	2009
Outdoor Basketball Courts (multi-use)	2	Pavillion Park	1998
Outdoor Basketball Courts (1/2 court)	6	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Outdoor Basketball Court (1/2 court)	1	Little Bear Park	2001
Outdoor Basketball Court (1/2 court)	1	Pump House Park	2002
Parking	1	Harvard Road Trailhead	
Parking	1	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Parking	1	Pavillion Park	1995
Parking	1	Rocky Hill Park	2008
Picnic Shelter Area	1	Pavillion Park	1999
Playground	1	Five Fingers Park	1995
Playground	1	Half Moon Park	2008
Playground	1	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Playground	1	Little Bear Park	2001
Playground	1	Pavillion Park	1998
Playground	1	Pump House Park	2002
Restroom Facility	1	Harvard Road Trailhead	
Restroom Facility	1	Pavillion Park	1995
Roller Hockey Court (multi-use)	1	Pavillion Park	1998
Skate Park	1	Pavillion Park	2009
Soccer Fields (multi-use)	7	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Soccer Fields (multi-use)	7	Pavillion Park	1995

Soccer Fields (multi-use)	6	Rocky Hill Park	2008
Soccer Field (competition)	1	Liberty Lake Elementary	1998
Spray Park	1	Half Moon Park	2008
Spray Park	1	Pavillion Park	1998
Tennis Court	1	Pavillion Park	1998

The following table outlines the existing private areas and facilities within the City of Liberty Lake. It states their location(s) and the year the facility was constructed, and if applicable, remodeled.

Private Facilities Within Liberty Lake	Quantity	Facility Location	Year Constructed/ Remodeled
Community Building	1	HUB	2001
Gymnasium	5	HUB	2001
Gymnasium	1	Liberty Lake Athletic Club	1997
Playgrounds*	2	Legacy Ridge	2007
Swimming Pool (Indoor)	1	Best Western Peppertree Inn	2001
Swimming Pool (Indoor)	1	Cedars Inn	2001
Swimming Pool (Indoor)	1	Liberty Lake Athletic Club	1997
Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	1	Big Trout Lodge Apartments	1999
Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	1	Bitterroot Lodge Apartments	2008
Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	1	Country Vista Apartments	2005

*Playgrounds within multi-family apartment complexes are not included in inventory.

The following table outlines the existing public areas and facilities within the Liberty Lake Community which sit outside the city limits. It states their location(s) and the year the facility was constructed, and if applicable, remodeled. These facilities are not city owned.

Public Facilities Within Community (Outside City Limits)	Quantity	Facility Location	Year Constructed/ Remodeled
Amphitheater	1	Liberty Lake County Park	
Campground	1	Liberty Lake County Park	
Dog Park	1	Stateline Dog Park	2007
Fishing Facility/Access	1	Harvard Road Trailhead	
Fishing Facility/Access	1	Liberty Lake Boat Launch	2000
Fishing Facility/Access	1	Liberty Lake County Park	1969
Historic Site	1	Horse Slaughter(Horsekill) Monument (Centennial Trail Mile 2)	
Historic Site	1	Liberty Lake County Park	1969
Multi-Use Trails	5.1mi	Throughout Community	Varies
ORV Park	1	Liberty Lake County Park	
Parking	1	Liberty Lake Boat Launch	2000
Parking	1	Liberty Lake County Park	1969
Parking	1	Stateline Dog Park	2007
Picnic Shelter	1	Liberty Lake County Park	
Playground	1	Liberty Lake County Park	
Ponds/Rivers/Wetlands	N/A	Outside City (Liberty Lake, Spokane River)	N/A
Restroom Facility	1	Liberty Lake Boat Launch	2000
Restroom Facility	2	Liberty Lake County Park	1969
Restroom Facility	1	Stateline Dog Park	2007
Volleyball Court	1	Liberty Lake County Park	

The City of Liberty Lake is currently the home to three public golf courses within the City limits. The three courses offer golfers a variety of choices in course design and playing conditions, all immaculately maintained and priced competitively with other courses in the Spokane area. The scenic hillsides, uncrowded surroundings, easy access, and availability of tee-times, even on short notice, make Liberty Lake a premier golfing locale. Approximately 80,000 rounds of golf are played each year in the City of Liberty Lake. With three golf courses in the City limits, the Liberty Lake area is now known as a premier golf course community.






















Liberty Lake Golf Course, owned and operated by Spokane County, is a Par 70 course that is 124.50 acres in size (6,398 yards) with 18 holes, a driving range, and a clubhouse. Liberty Lake is the oldest course and is particularly popular with golfers in the midhandicap range due to the open, forgiving layout of the rough, but with a course rating of 68.7 and a slope score of 118, it is challenging enough for the more avid golfer as well. It is easy and pleasurable to walk the course, which is relatively flat, but also contains newly rebuilt greens that are significantly larger than those of other courses. This course has a mixture of open and treed holes, and some holes with a water feature. Playing conditions are very good, and the full service clubhouse offers all the extras golfers in Liberty Lake have come to expect. Currently, the Liberty Lake Golf Course is undergoing an extensive remodel and additional information about changes to the course will be available in future updates.



Trailhead Golf Course, owned and operated by the City of Liberty Lake, is a Par 32 course that is 55.10 acres in size (2083 yards) with an executive 9 holes, a driving range with heated tee boxes, and a clubhouse. Trailhead (formerly known as ValleyView), is an executive nine-hole course with the quality and amenities that discerning golfers expect of such a course. Built in 1973 and the clubhouse remodeled in 2003 with course renovations ongoing, it was the only mid-length executive course in the Northwest, however it does offer two sets of tees, giving golfers the option of playing 18 different holes. Trailhead is designed with regular length par 3's and shorter par 4 holes. The beautiful blue spruce trees that line the fairways, a small pond in the middle of the course, and the relatively early afternoon shade makes it a pleasant course to play, even in the middle of summer. The City purchased the course in 2002 and is diligently working to restore it to its original pristine condition. The relatively flat course appeals to beginners, advanced beginners, and golfers who don't have the time to play a full round of 18 holes. It also offers a grass driving range for golfers who want to hone their skills in a realistic setting.

Meadowwood Golf Course, owned and operated by Spokane County, is a Par 72 course that is 147.30 acres in size (6,846 yards) with 18 holes, a driving range, and a clubhouse. Meadowwood is the newest of the three courses located within the City, and due to the numerous tournaments that are held there each year, it is likely the most well known. At a 71.4 course rating and a slope score of 130, it is designed to be challenging even to the experienced golfer, but accommodates less accomplished golfers with multiple tees and fairway yardage displays. The Scottish Links style course wraps gracefully around the City's pleasant, well maintained neighborhoods, yet its large number of lakes and sand traps make it comparable in appearance and difficulty to many "country club" courses. A driving range and friendly, full service proshop and restaurant complete the "country club" experience.












Golf Course Facilities (Within City Limits)	Holes	Facility Location	Year Constructed/ Remodeled
Trailhead Golf Course	9	SE corner of Country Vista Dr. & Liberty	1973/2003
Meadowwood Golf Course	18	NE Corner of Molter Rd. & Valleyway Ave	1987
Liberty Lake Golf Course	18	NE Corner of Molter Rd. & Sprague Ave	1959/2009

Liberty Lake Park Facilities

		
Amphitheater Pavillion Park	Baseball/Softball Field (Practice) Pavillion Park	Baseball/Softball Fields (2) (Practice) Liberty Lake Elementary
		
Community Building City Hall	Community Building Liberty Lake Municipal Library	Community Building Trailhead Golf Course
		
Football Field (multi-use) Liberty Lake Elementary	Football Field (multi-use) Pavillion Park	Gymnasium Liberty Lake Elementary
		
Disc Golf Course Pavillion Park	Historic Site Rocky Hill Park	Horseshoe Court Pavillion Park
		
Maintenance Building City Hall	Multi-Use Trails Throughout City	Outdoor Basketball Court Pavillion Park
		
Outdoor Basketball Court Rocky Hill Park	Outdoor Basketball Courts (multi-use) Pavillion Park	Outdoor Basketball Courts (6) (1/2ct) Liberty Lake Elementary
		
Outdoor Basketball Court (1/2ct) Little Bear Park	Outdoor Basketball Court (1/2ct) Pump House Park	Parking Harvard Road Trailhead

		
Parking Liberty Lake Elementary	Parking Pavillion Park	Parking Rocky Hill Park
		
Playground Half Moon Park	Picnic Shelter Pavillion Park	Playground Five Fingers Park
		
Playground Liberty Lake Elementary	Playground Little Bear Park	Playground Pavillion Park
		
Playground Pump House Park	Restroom Facility Harvard Road Trailhead	Restroom Facility Pavillion Park
		
Roller Hockey Court (multi-use) Pavillion Park	Skate Park Pavillion Park	Soccer Fields (7) (multi-use) Liberty Lake Elementary
		
Soccer Fields (7) (multi-use) Pavillion Park	Soccer Fields (6) (multi-use) Rocky Hill Park	Soccer Field (Competition) Liberty Lake Elementary
		
Spray Park Half Moon Park	Spray Park Pavillion Park	Tennis Court Pavillion Park

Private Facilities Within Liberty Lake

		
Community Building HUB Sports Complex	Gymnasium (5) HUB Sports Complex	Gymnasium Liberty Lake Athletic Club
		
Playground Legacy Ridge	Playground Legacy Ridge	Swimming Pool (Indoor) Best Western Peppertree Inn
		
Swimming Pool (Indoor) Cedars Inn	Swimming Pool (Indoor) Liberty Lake Athletic Club	Swimming Pool (Outdoor) Big Trout Lodge
		
Swimming Pool (Outdoor) Bitterroot Apartments	Swimming Pool (Outdoor) Country Vista Apartments	

Public Facilities Within Community (Outside City Limits)

		
Amphitheater Liberty Lake County Park	Campground Liberty Lake County Park	Dog Park Stateline Dog Park
		
Fishing Facility/Access Liberty Lake Boat Launch	Fishing Facility/Access Liberty Lake County Park	Fishing Facility/Access Harvard Road Trailhead

		
Historic Site – Horse Slaughter (Horsekill) Monument Centennial Trail (Mile 2)	Historic Site Liberty Lake County Park	Multi-Use Trails Throughout Community
		
ORV Park Liberty Lake County Park	Parking Liberty Lake Boat Launch	Parking Liberty Lake County Park
		
Parking Stateline Dog Park	Picnic Shelter Liberty Lake County Park	Playground Liberty Lake County Park
		
Ponds/Rivers/Wetlands Various Locations	Restroom Facility Liberty Lake Boat Launch	Restroom Facility (2) Liberty Lake County Park
		
Restroom Facility Stateline Dog Park	Volleyball Court Liberty Lake County Park	

Golf Course Facilities

		
Trailhead Golf Course	Meadowwood Golf Course	Liberty Lake Golf Course

AREAS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Liberty Lake community has an extensive history from Native American inhabitants, to settlers, to the residents and activities of today. Liberty Lake, in the early 20th century became known as "Spokane's Inland Seashore" with several resorts operating around the lake, along with the creation of the Liberty Lake Park with the original dance pavilion. Within the Liberty Lake Community there are three remaining historic sites within park or natural areas. The new Rocky Hill Park site contains the oldest structures within the City of Liberty Lake, a homesite with a barn that dates back to the 1940's and a well house that dates back to the early 1900's. The barn and well house will be preserved and incorporated into the design of Rocky Hill Park. Outside the City, Liberty Lake County Park contains a marker identifying the creation and history of the lake, and the Horse Slaughter (Horsekill) Monument on the Centennial Trail (at mile marker 2 west of Stateline), documents the Horse Slaughter Camp event of 1858. In addition, Pavillion Park contains two memorials dedicated to families that helped establish the Liberty Lake area and the "Legend Tree" located within the Legacy Ridge PUD has been preserved as a landmark heritage tree at over 100 years old. The Pavilion Structure itself, the centerpiece of Pavillion Park, also serves to document the history of the community as a replica of the original dance pavilion that was located in the Liberty Lake Park in the early 20th century. For more information on Liberty Lake history, refer to Chapter 10 of the City of Liberty Lake Comprehensive Plan.



SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL ISSUES

During the initial public participation process for the creating this plan, four workshops were held from January 2005 to April 2005. Surveys were also available during this time to help the City gather input on existing and future parks, recreation, open space, and trail needs. In the summer of 2008, another survey was conducted through Survey Monkey, an online tool, by the Liberty Lake Parks Planning Committee (see appendix for more information). The following is a brief summary of the 2008 survey responses concerning physical issues.

List any other facility or attributes in the parks and open space that you think is important for the City to enhance and how important it is to you:

- Shade trees and swings are very important.
- More bathrooms are very important.
- City center: common space for community to gather, recreate and see one another is very important.
- Library is very important
- Swimming pool. We frequently have to travel to CDA or the Valley for a public pool or waterslide in the summer.
- Having safe play equipment is very important.
- Youth and teen center and strong recreation program.
- Handicap accessibility.
- Baseball/Softball Fields (competition) are very important.
- Need free public access to Liberty Lake.
- Golf Course and golf practice areas.
- Definitely need big parks like Pavilion Park. My family would love a big outdoor/indoor community pool and more tennis courts. My son would love a skateboard park. I like outdoor events.
- We are looking forward to a skate park.
- Permanent concession stands.
- Flat grass spaces and trees to shade.
- Walkable neighborhood parks are extremely important. A recreation complex in the River District would be a severe detriment to the neighborhood. This area was designed as a walkable neighborhood.
- A play feature that is more for ages 6mo – 3yrs. The smaller children get overtaken on the big toy at Pavilion Park. Swings would be good. Community Pool would be nice.
- Park Department needs to do a better job maintaining the grass areas. Lots of wasted water, leaking sprinklers, and soaking wet poorly drained areas. Water early for longer duration and let the lawn length be short in spring and fall and longer in summer. Better seating during events if our rears aren't soaked! More eco friendly and cost effective, better appearance. Everyone wins!
- More tennis courts and perhaps lighting for night-time play.
- Bocce Courts
- Trees along both sides of the freeway throughout the city limits of Liberty Lake. Show that we care about our city.
- With all the little league teams in Liberty Lake, it needs a four-plex baseball field to open up potential tournaments in the area which it would generate revenue for the city.
- Rehabilitate "wild" areas for enjoyment and future preservation.
- Pavillion Park could use more shaded areas near the play equipment.
- There's not enough activities geared toward the teenagers around our area.
- We need to light the trails and parks to keep them safe for after dark use especially when the days get shorter and dusk is before 5:00.
- Golf, and more public beach access, more hiking, more winter activities such as an outdoor ice skating/hockey rink.
- Exercise along Molter (sit-up area, pull-up bar, signs for jumping jacks, and tires for tire drill).
- A whitewater park on the river.
- Maintaining public open space and public access along the Spokane River. Maintaining the general character of the river shorelines.
- Beach area at the lake for jet skiers.
- I love the idea of a dog park. There is a lot of apartment living in Liberty Lake and no place for dogs to just run. Very big city idea, love it.
- Anything to promote youth in the outdoors.
- Boat launch is very important.

- Swings for children and sculptures are very important.
- Green spaces are supposed to be areas that accommodate wildlife and native plant species. These attributes are missing from the majority of smaller in-town parks and would be nice to incorporate in the future. It is difficult to design parks property that will actually work for wildlife, so please consult a wildlife agency prior to designing. Plenty of native plants exist that will create great wildlife habitat. Most non-native species are worthless to wildlife (and require a lot of water).
- Grow the trail system around the lake and in the River District.
- Pond and a formal garden are important.
- Community Dodge ball (or other activities) are important and more adult activities are very important.
- River District parks very important.
- Half Moon Park needs a shower or something the kids can rinse off with w/ water after playing in the wet sand. Also needs a garbage can.
- The available parks have been great for our young family. We think that constant improvement is always a good thing.
- Would like basketball tourneys in Liberty Lake, and need more fields.
- We all need to do our part to protect these vital resources. Less urban development.
- Stop spending our money.
- There is no need for a public swimming pool. The lake is just a short drive from the majority of the residents out here. Or do you plan on building an indoor aquatic facility? In this region, that would obviously make more sense.
- If the golf courses were not counted, the City of Liberty Lake would be very short of open space. Please preserve the natural beauty that has drawn us all to this area.
- Communication between residents and our elected officials is very important.
- Need to provide garbage cans and dog do-do stations.
- Disc golf and sculptures are very important.
- Water fountains; clean, well-maintained bathrooms; maintain the park on a regular basis.
- Privatize for better quality and accountability.
- Wading pool is important and a better location for the open market is very important.

SECTION IV

PARK REHABILITATION ISSUES

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INTRODUCTION

Park rehabilitation involves restoring a park or recreation facility when it has become old and worn, and in need of repair. As the City's park and recreation facilities age, renovation may need to be done to keep them in proper working order and maintain the community aesthetics, level of service, and possibly the historical character. Currently, due to the young age of the existing facilities, rehabilitation is not needed; however this section has been included and will be added to in future plan revisions when rehabilitation needs arise.

VALUE OF REHABILITATION OVER REPLACEMENT

IMPORTANCE OF REHABILITATION

GENERAL REHABILITATION NEEDS

NEIGHBORHOOD REHABILITATION

PARK AND FACILITY EVALUATION

SUMMARY OF REHABILITATION ISSUES

SECTION V

MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

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CITY ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The City of Liberty Lake operates as a Code City with a strong mayor/council form of government. The Community Development Director oversees City operations and specifically the maintenance and operations of City-owned facilities. Currently the Trailhead Golf Course staff maintains the City owned Trailhead Golf Course and park maintenance staff maintains Pavillion Park, Rocky Hill Park, and the landscaping along a portion of the City right-of-ways/trails. Daily operation tasks are handled by Recreation Services, which currently handles all the scheduling for Friends of Pavillion Park public events and numerous private reservations. The maintenance of the remaining parks and recreation facilities is conducted by homeowner's associations or landowners, including the Central Valley School District and Spokane County.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The City of Liberty Lake has recently formed a Parks and Recreation Section (Recreation Services). The Recreation Services section of the City handles all Picnic Shelter & Soccer Field reservations at Pavillion Park, and organizes and establishes all recreation programs and events offered through the City. More information on the Recreation Services section, as well as recreation programs and events can be found in Section VI of this plan.

Maintenance of City owned facilities is handled by the parks maintenance staff and non-City owned facilities are maintained by homeowner's associations or landowners, including the Central Valley School District and Spokane County.

CITY BUDGET PROCESS

The City Budget is a key management tool designed to provide essential structure for the financial planning, control, and evaluation for revenues and expenditures. The Mayor and Council's goals and directives set the tone for budget development. Annually, the Mayor and Council hold a late summer retreat to identify priorities, issues, and capital project expenditures. In addition, the Mayor and Council identify key policy issues that provide the direction and framework of the budget. At the most basic level, the budget is a legal document that gives City Officials the authority to collect designated revenues and incur obligation expenses. Lastly, the budget allocates resources and authorized expenditures among departments, reflecting the legislative priorities and policies.

PARKS SYSTEM BUDGETING

Parks system budgeting consists of three basic elements:

- Land costs
- Site improvement costs, and
- Ongoing operations and maintenance costs.

Land Costs:

Land costs are typically the single most costly component of park system development. Fortunately, since the majority of housing within the City of Liberty Lake is platted as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs), developers donated land for parks and open space as a part of the platting process. The City may have to purchase land for parks or open space. If additional land is required, the following criteria can be used as points to consider when looking at different parcels of land:

- Is the site located appropriately for its intended use? – (i.e. centrally for community wide parks)
- Are there safety concerns with the site? – (i.e. traffic, crime, etc.)
- Is the site topography proper for the proposed facility?
- Does the site have the necessary infrastructure available?
- Does the site have access to the Spokane River?
- Does the site have access to Liberty Lake?
- Does the site contain environmentally sensitive areas? If yes, please identify:
- If facilities on the site will be lit, will the lighting be a nuisance to nearby residents?
- Will the sounds from activities proposed at the site be a nuisance to nearby residents?
- Does the site topography allow naturally for the separation of activities?
- Will extensive site landscaping be needed?
- Is there existing off-site parking near the site?
- Is it desirable to have the site strategically located? (i.e. near the Central Business District, library, etc.)?
- Will existing traffic egress and ingress to the site be changed by higher intensity use?
- Is the site historically or culturally significant?

Site Improvement, Operation, & Maintenance Costs:

Once land has been acquired for parks and recreation uses, it is incumbent upon the City to improve that land with facilities that are in demand from the citizens. The types and quantities of facilities are discussed in this Plan. Cost for construction and improvements of park facilities should be determined prior to construction. Long term maintenance expenses of the facilities must also be considered. Maintenance costs of various facilities will vary depending on facility type, location, or other factors and therefore should be calculated on a case-by-case basis as part of the planning process. Refer to the Funding Sources within the Action Plan of this document for site improvement, operation, and maintenance funding.

- **Baseball/Softball Fields**

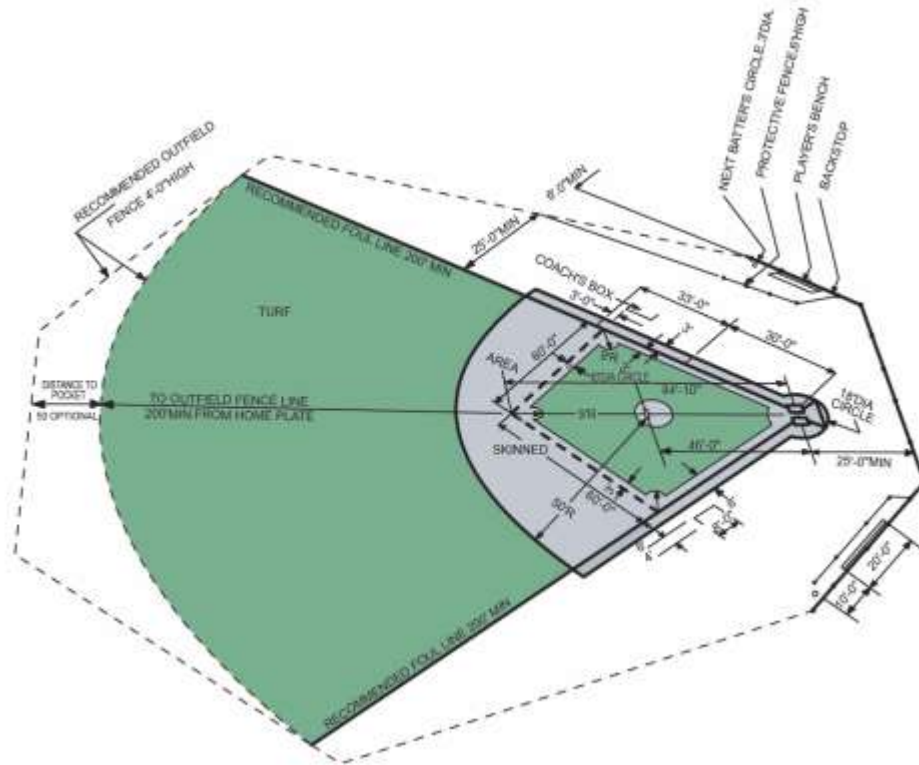
- Orientation Location: Home plate to second base North - South
- Field Area Coverage: 160,000 sq. ft. or 3.7 acres

Little League Baseball Field/Adult Softball Field: These fields generally possess elements making them serviceable for longer periods of time including higher quality turf, comprehensive low maintenance irrigation systems, improved infield materials (fast drying clays and soils), higher quality seating for spectators and teams, efficient drainage systems, and extensive removable fencing for securing and separating the field while in use. These fields are best suited for regulation Little League Baseball games, practices, and adult softball.

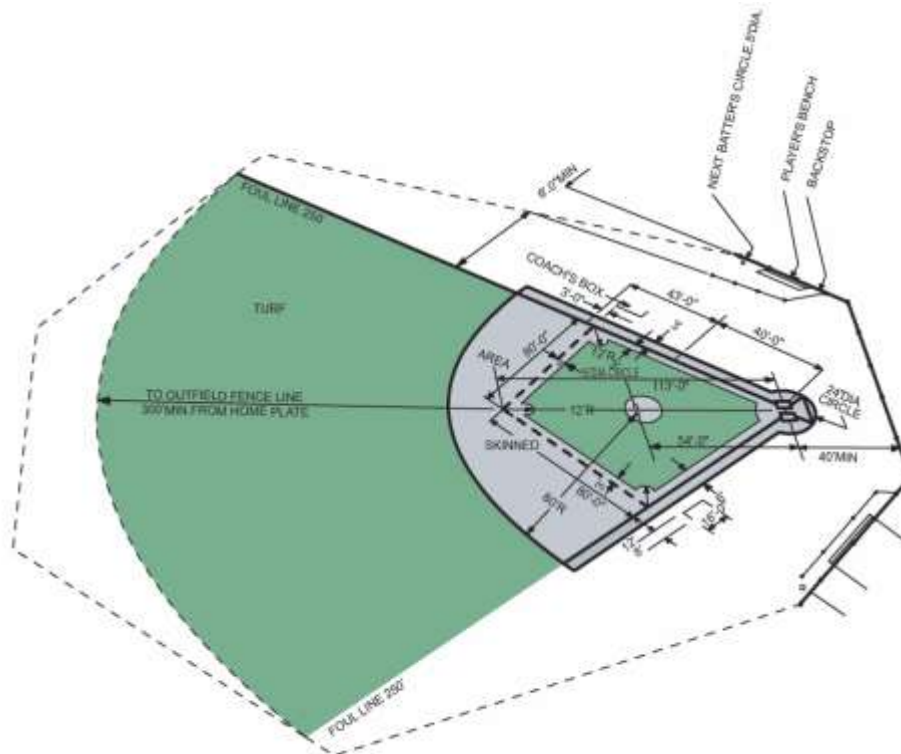
Pony League Baseball Field: These fields generally possess elements making them serviceable for longer periods of time including higher quality turf, comprehensive low maintenance irrigation systems, improved infield materials (fast drying clays and soils), higher quality seating for spectators and teams, efficient drainage systems, and extensive removable fencing for securing and separating the field while in use. These fields are best suited for regulation Pony Baseball games and practices.

Practice Baseball Field: These fields are serviceable playing surfaces with less sophisticated drainage systems (typically perimeter drainage only), utilization of soils existing on site, limited fencing for safety purposes only, minimal but adequate irrigation systems, throw-down bases, and generally lower capacity, seating for teams and spectators such as portable bleachers. These fields generally require only minimal (generally raw water) infrastructure improvements. These type of fields are best suited for practice play only, and not intended for league play, or adult regulation baseball or softball.

Little League Baseball Field/Adult Softball Field



Pony League Baseball Field

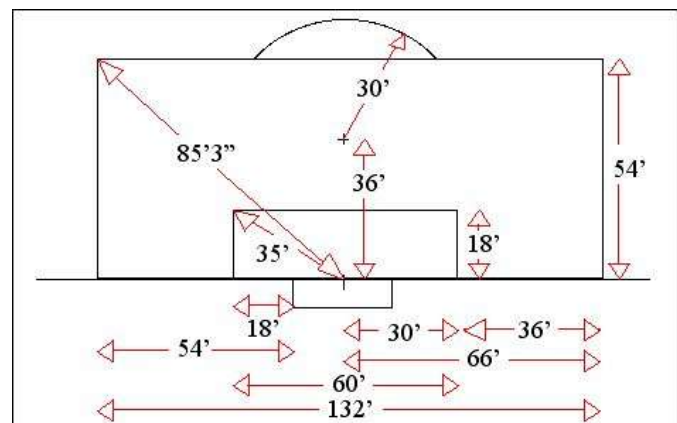
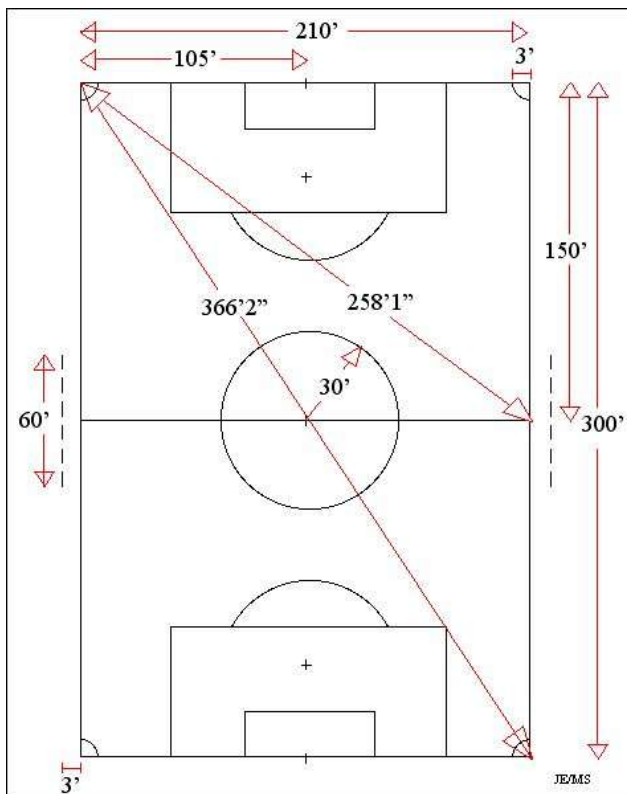


- **Soccer/Football Fields**

- Orientation Location: Length of the field from North to South if possible
- Field Area Coverage: Regulation—300ft x 210ft; Practice—150ft x 90ft
- Specifications: Regulation—soccer/football fields with basic drainage and irrigation, appropriate turf, portable scoreboard, and combination all weather soccer/football goals.

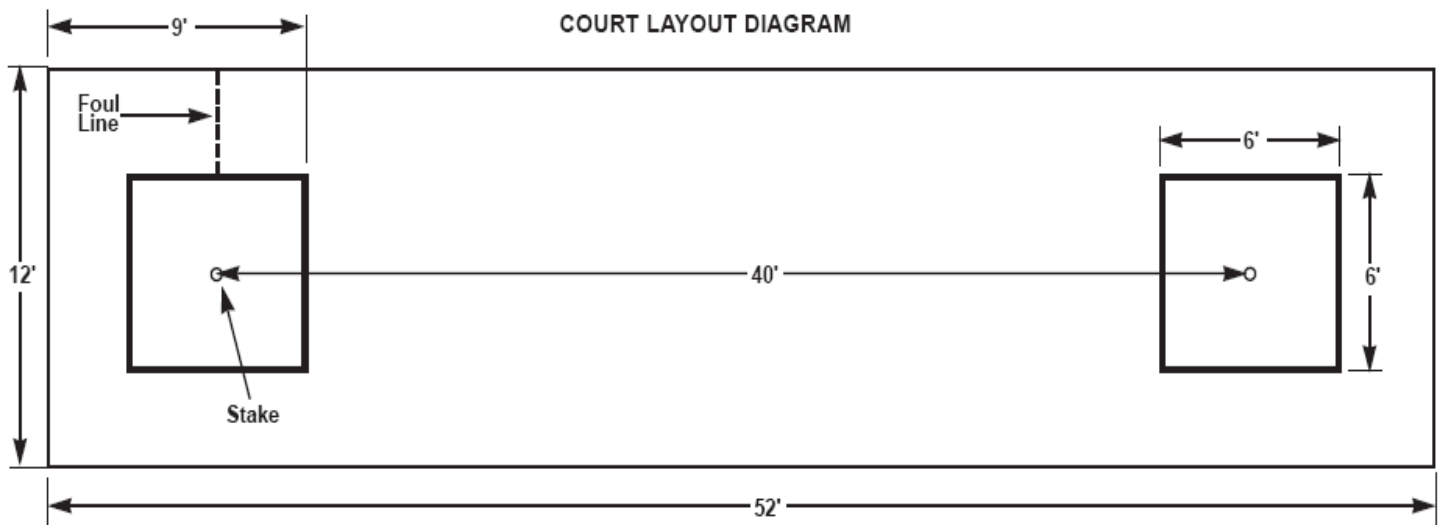
Soccer/football fields are less expensive to develop than baseball/softball fields primarily because the only requirements are generally a large level playing surface covered with adequate turf. The fields are interchangeable as lines can be painted on the fields and a full size football field will fit inside a full size soccer field. Combination (football/soccer) goals are advised for dual purpose fields. To minimize maintenance, comprehensive irrigation systems are recommended, even though these systems do add considerably to the overall cost. Because soccer/football fields do not have particularly specialized playing surfaces they can be overlapped with baseball outfields maximizing usable space and flexibility but compromising the ability to have two sports played simultaneously.

Soccer Field (Regulation)



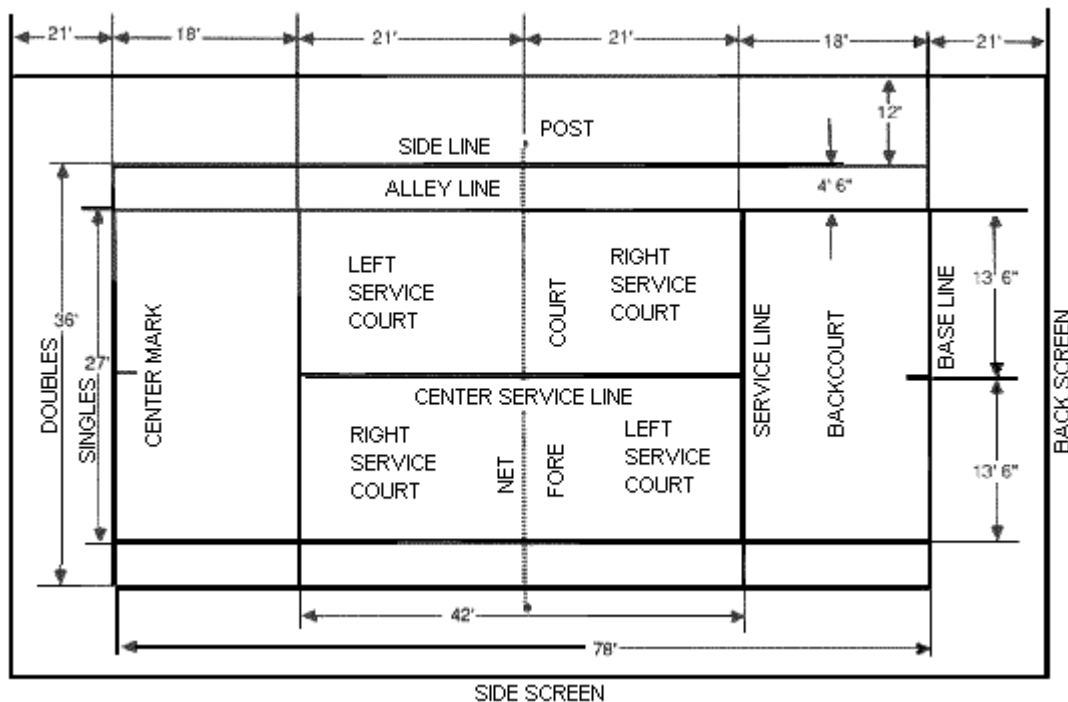
- **Horseshoe Courts**

- Orientation Location: North to South
- Court Area Coverage: 300 Sq. Ft.
- Total Facility Area Needs: 300 Sq. Ft.
- Specifications Summary: Regulation horseshoe court with 2 sand or clay filled pits, pitching platform (standing area), 2 stakes, and 2 backboards.



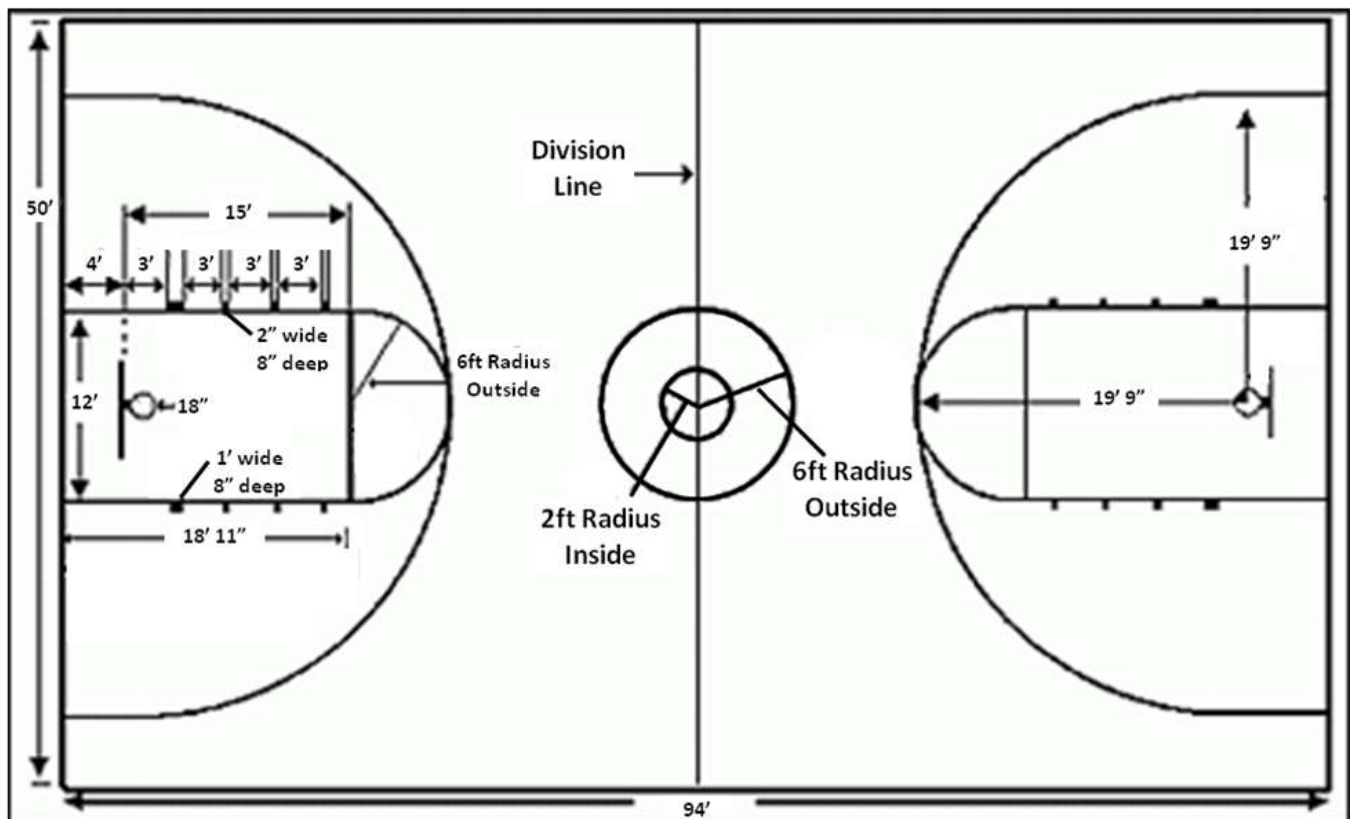
- **Tennis Courts**

- Orientation Location: North to South.
- Court Area Coverage: 2808 Sq. Ft.
- Total Facility Area Needs: 7200 Sq. Ft.
- Specifications Summary: Regulation tennis court with 10 ft. fencing, netting, and drainage, court cushioning, and possible full lighting for night play.



- **Basketball Courts**

- Orientation Location: Baskets at the North and South ends of court
- Court Area Coverage: 3700 Sq. Ft.
- Total Facility Area Needs: 6600 Sq. Ft.
- Specifications Summary: High School Regulation sized basketball court, concrete with painted lines and 10 foot fencing with lighting optional.



- **Skateboard Park**

- Orientation Location: N/A
- Facility Area Coverage: 7 – 17,000 Sq. Ft.
- Specifications: Approximately 7 - 10,000 Sq. Ft. of facilities. Either with flat concrete pad and a modest variety of concrete ramps, jumps, and steel rails, or concrete bowl design.

- **Playground**

- Orientation Location: Away from roadways and separated by age groups
- Facility Area Coverage: 3200 Sq. Ft.
- Total Facility Area Needs: 4900 Sq. Ft. or .1 acres
- Specifications: Modular play system with swings with a single light, and drinking fountain.

- **Trails (paved)**
 - Orientation Location: N/A
 - Specifications: 6' wide concrete sidewalk or 10' wide asphalt pathway.
- **Trails (dirt)**
 - Orientation Location: N/A
 - Specifications: 2-3' wide trail for hiking (no equestrian) use
- **Swimming Pool**
 - Orientation Location: N/A
 - Facility Area Coverage: 3600 Sq. Ft. (pool only)
 - Total Facility Area Needs: 12,400 or .14 acres
 - Specifications: for approximately a 60 x 60 pool with twice as much surrounding decking as pool area. Would also possibly include shower/changing facilities, mechanical equipment.

General guidelines for swimming pool construction suggest:

- That 60-70% of the pool be 1-4 feet deep
- 20-30% be 5-6 feet deep
- 10-15 percent diving area
- deck area at least twice as much as the surface area of the pool
- Pool should have full security fencing and controlled access points

- **General Park**
 - Orientation Location: N/A
 - Facility Area Coverage minimum: 43,560 Sq. Ft. or 1 acre
 - Specifications: Open, actively landscaped (planter boxes, decorative trees and shrubs) parkland (1 acre) with irrigation system, single light, with 3 trash cans, 5 park benches, 10 picnic tables, stationary barbecue units, bike rack, restroom, and drinking fountain.

Other Information and Tips:

- Generally 1 garbage can should be placed within 150 feet of every 4 picnic tables and should be emptied regularly with additional pickup during scheduled park events.
- It is best to place picnic tables within 400 feet of a parking lot; at least 1 picnic table shall be handicap accessible.
- Picnic table spacing should be at least 40 feet apart
- If a drinking fountain will be located on site it should be within 150 feet of the picnic tables and shall be handicap accessible.
- Irrigate parkland with raw water

SECTION VI

RECREATION SERVICES SECTION

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The City of Liberty Lake has recently formed a Parks and Recreation Section (Recreation Services). The Recreation Services section of the City handles all Picnic Shelter & Soccer Field reservations at Pavillion Park, and organizes and establishes all recreation programs and events offered through the City.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Recreation Programs:

Many recreation programs are offered year-round through Recreation Services. In 2008, over 850 people were registered in various recreation programs and events offered through the City. Programs offered included Lego classes, Kite Making Workshop, Capture the Flag, Ice Cream Socials, Guitar Hero Tournament, 3 on 3 Basketball Tournament, Senior Prom, Adults Night Out, British Soccer Camp, and the 2nd year of the popular Summer Day Camp CHILL. The goal set in the beginning of 2009, before the update of this plan, was to increase the number of registrations by 500 people and to continue to offer more programs to the Liberty Lake community. Most programs are offered through contracted 3rd party service providers to minimize registration cost, and expenses.

City Events:

Large City events such as the annual Tree Lighting Ceremony, Pet Day in the Park, Kite Fest, and many others were also organized and planned by Recreation Services during 2008. It is estimated that the annual Tree Lighting Ceremony drew a record crowd of over 300 people, doubling the old record of about 150 set in 2007. The Ice Cream Socials also had about 200 people per event attend.

Other Recreational Opportunities:

Golf recreation programs are offered through the Trailhead Golf Course and Spokane County's Meadowwood and Liberty Lake Golf Courses. Other recreation programs are offered by the privately owned recreation clubs, within or adjacent to the City, several independent clubs and teams, and the Friends of Pavillion Park. Youth baseball is offered through various community leagues.

Community Events:

In addition to large City events such as the annual Tree Lighting Ceremony put on by the City, there are many other community events held in the Liberty Lake Community. Some of the events are the annual Fireworks Display and 4th of July Parade, Community Yard Sale, Farmers Market, summer movies in the parks, and many more. These community events are coordinated by the City of Liberty Lake, the Friends of Pavillion Park, and other specific event committees.

Recreation Program & Event Facilities:

The City of Liberty Lake offers its recreation programs and City events at the various facilities in the Liberty Lake Community. Most recreation programs are currently offered at Pavillion Park and the Trailhead Golf Course. Other programs and events are held at the HUB Sports Complex, City Hall, the Liberty Lake Municipal Library, Rocky Hill Park, and other various facilities and locations throughout the City.

Current Status:

As of early June 2009, Recreation Services offered many new and exciting programs such as River Rafting, Chi Kung, Tai Chi, Summer Theatre Camp, Karate Classes, tickets to baseball games, Dance Classes, and Financial Seminars. The City's Summer Day Camp CHILL was also Sold-out for the entire summer in mid-May for the first time. Over 65 children will have had the opportunity enjoy the various camp activities and field trips offered throughout the summer.

Future Considerations:

The Liberty Lake Community has a large population of active people and youth. While coordinating with the private sector for recreation programs and services as well as adding new programs through City staff and volunteer basis is currently working for the Liberty Lake Community, the City, in the future, may have to increase staff to keep up with the demand for more recreation programs. As the community grows and needs change, additional programs and services may need to be provided.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROGRAMS

Currently, the City of Liberty Lake coordinates most recreation program planning with the private sector; however, many new recreation programs are being offered by staff and through volunteer basis. Several teams and committees exist within the community that organize various sports leagues, classes, and leisure activities. Additionally, the Friends of Pavillion Park sponsors various recreational activities for the community. The City of Liberty Lake manages the golf programs at Trailhead Golf Course and Spokane County coordinates golf programs at their Meadowwood and Liberty Lake Golf Courses.

DEFICIENCIES IN EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS

During the initial public participation process used for the creation of this plan, four workshops were held from January 2005 to April 2005. Surveys were also conducted during this time to help the City gather input on existing and future parks, recreation, open space, and trail needs. The following is a brief summary of survey responses concerning recreation programs and events from 2005.

As you think about Liberty Lake Parks, Trails and Open Space, what issues or concerns would you list?

- Involve homeowner associations, Friends of Pavillion Park, & other groups w/ the City to work together.
- More concerts, less movies – could have a membership ticket to offset expenses like the Sandpoint Festival
- Movies that are “R” rated should not be shown on the park movie nights – no way to monitor ages.
- Senior Center. Activities similar to the Corbin Art Center. A meeting place and activities (art classes, yoga, dance, seminars) for the Seniors. It would be easier and less driving for seniors to attend functions closer to home rather than driving into the valley or downtown.

SECTION VII

PARK & FACILITY NEEDS

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INTRODUCTION

The Facility Standards developed for this plan are based on the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) guidelines. Utilizing standards allows the planning process to set a benchmark of desired facilities for a specific population. The Facility Standards Table below shows standards in terms of current quantities of specific facilities or amenities in relation to the current population. The table also shows the amount of recommended facilities needed to serve the current population based on NRPA guidelines.

The NRPA guidelines will be used as a tool to assist in determining current and future community-wide recreation needs. Actual facility needs shall be determined through community input, such as the 2008 survey.

SUMMARY OF FACILITY NEEDS

The following table represents a comparison of existing facilities to the NRPA guidelines based on the build out population for 2022 of 15,861. As of April 1, 2008, the official City population was 6,980. With hundreds of acres of park, recreation, and open space land (excluding the 3 golf courses within the City), plus the extensive community trail system, the City's existing Level of Service (LOS) of 34.3 acres per 1000 people exceeds the NRPA standard of 5.4 per 1000. The City's minimum LOS of 30 acres per 1000 will continue to exceed the NRPA standard overall. The survey ranking information was compiled from the 2008 parks and recreation survey. The ranking was calculated from a combination of the survey comments and responses to questions that show what features and elements were most important to the survey responders. Final facility determinations shall be made at the time of individual park design through public participation.

Facility Standards Table	Public Facilities ¹	Community Wide Facilities ²	Existing Total	NRPA Standard Guidelines	Amount Needed If City Owned ³	Amount Needed Community Wide ⁴	Survey Rank ⁵
Amphitheater	1	1	2	1 per 5,000	2	1	4
Baseball/Softball Fields (multi-use) ⁶	3	0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
Baseball/Softball Fields (competition)	0	0	0	1 per 5,000	3	3	10
Campground	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Garden	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Building	3	1	4	1 per 10,000	0	0	N/A
Disc Golf Course	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dog Park	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	12

Fishing Access	0	3	3	1 per 20,000	0	0	N/A
Football Fields (multi-use) 6	2	0	2	1 per 5,000	1	1	6
Gymnasium	1	6	7	1 per 10,000	0	0	N/A
Historic Sites	1	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Horseshoe Courts	1	0	1	1 per 5,000	2	2	N/A
Maintenance Building	1	0	1	1 per 10,000	0	0	N/A
Multi-Use Trails	29.65mi	5.1mi	33.8mi	-	-	-	1
ORV Park	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Outdoor Basketball Courts (full)	4	0	4	1 per 5,000	0	0	9
Outdoor Basketball Courts (half)	8	0	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	9
Parking	4	3	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Picnic Shelter Area	1	1	2	1 per 2,000	6	5	3
Playground	6	3	9	1 per 2,000	1	0	2
Pond/River/Wetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Restroom Facility	2	4	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roller Hockey Court (multi-use) 6	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Skate Park	1	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
Soccer Fields (practice/multi-use) 6	20	0	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	6
Soccer Fields (competition)	1	0	1	1 per 4,000	2	2	10
Spray Park	2	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
Swimming Pool (indoor)	0	3	3	1 per 20,000	0	0	7
Swimming Pool (outdoor)	0	3	3	1 per 10,000	1	0	7
Tennis Courts	1	0	1	1 per 2,000	6	6	8
Volleyball Courts	0	1	1	1 per 5,000	3	2	N/A

1. Includes city owned facilities, other publicly owned facilities inside the city, and privately owned facilities that are zoned open space/rec.

2. Community Wide Facilities include privately owned facilities such as clubs, hotels, apartment complexes, as well as facilities located outside the city limits in the Liberty Lake Community. Also includes 2 Pocket Parks in Legacy Ridge not zoned open space.

3. Amount needed if City owned, represents the number needed of each facility to satisfy the needs of the people within the City Limits based on NRPA Guidelines.

4. Amount needed Community Wide, represents the number needed of each facility, based on NRPA Guidelines, taking into account the City of Liberty Lake, surrounding area, and privately owned facilities.

5. Represents ranking from the 2008 Liberty Lake Community Park Planning Survey on the importance of enhancing these facilities in parks and open space (using a scale, 1 being the most important).

6. These are multi-use sports fields or courts that serve more than one purpose (for practice and general play use).

CITY PARK LAND NEEDS

Currently, inside city limits, the needs lie in the areas of a competition baseball/softball field, three picnic shelters, competition soccer field, three tennis courts, and a volleyball court according to the standards set by NRPA. These standards are simply a guideline to use and not a determination of the community's wants. The community wants have been addressed within the 2008 survey which is reflected in other charts in this section. The current facility needs, based on only those public facilities located inside City Limits can be seen in the second column of the table on page 45. The items are organized by population:

Current – 9,999	10,000 – 14,999	15,000- 19,999	20,000 -24,999
Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Amphitheater	+ Amphitheater	+ Amphitheater
Picnic Shelter (3)	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)
Soccer Field	+ Horseshoe Court	+ Football Field	+ Fishing Access
Tennis Court (3)	+ Picnic Shelter (3)	+ Horseshoe Court	+ Football Field
Volleyball Court	+ Playground	+ Picnic Shelter (2)	+ Gymnasium
	+ Soccer Field	+ Playground (2)	+ Horseshoe Court
	+ Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	+ Soccer Field	+ Maintenance Building
	+ Tennis Court (3)	+ Tennis Court (2)	+ Picnic Shelter (3)
	+ Volleyball Court	+ Volleyball Court	+ Playground (3)
			+ Soccer Field (2)
			+ Swimming Pool (Indoor)
			+ Swimming Pool (Outdoor)
			+ Tennis Court (3)
			+ Volleyball Court

*Based on NRPA Standards

COMMUNITY PARK LAND NEEDS

Currently, community wide, the needs lie in the areas of a competition baseball/softball field, two picnic shelters, a competition soccer field, and three tennis courts according to the standards set by NRPA. These standards are simply a guideline to use and not a determination of the communities wants. The community wants have been addressed with 2008 survey which is reflected in other charts in this section. The current facility needs based on all public and privately owned facilities located inside the City of Liberty Lake, and within the Liberty Lake Community can be seen in the third column of the table on page 45. The items are organized by population:

Current – 9,999	10,000 – 14,999	15,000- 19,999	20,000 -24,999
Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Amphitheater	+ Amphitheater
Picnic Shelter (2)	+ Horseshoe Court	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)	+ Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)
Soccer Field	+ Picnic Shelter (3)	+ Football	+ Football
Tennis Courts (3)	+ Soccer Field	+ Horseshoe Court	+ Horseshoe Court
	+ Tennis Courts (3)	+ Picnic Shelter (2)	+ Maintenance Building
	+ Volleyball Court	+ Soccer Field	+ Picnic Shelter (3)
		+ Tennis Courts (2)	+ Playground (3)
		+ Volleyball Court	+ Soccer Field (2)
			+ Tennis Courts (3)
			+ Volleyball Court

*Based on NRPA Standards

SECTION VIII

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

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Goals and Objectives	49

INTRODUCTION

The City of Liberty Lake Comprehensive Plan outlines an overall vision for Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and contains goals and objectives to achieve the vision. The following is the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element Vision Statements:

1. Additional parks, possibly one by the Spokane River
2. Additional trees and preserved natural beauty
3. Expansion of the current pedestrian friendly trail system
4. Inclusion of golf courses and other recreational opportunities within the City
5. City community center
6. Additional community access to Liberty Lake

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following are the Goals and Objectives established for Parks, Recreation, and Open Space in the City's Comprehensive Plan:

General Goals and Policies

The residents of the City of Liberty Lake and surrounding communities value the long-term benefits of parks and recreation. It is important to retain the connection with the outdoors, provide for passive and active recreational activities, and avoid the visual monotony of crowded and undifferentiated structures. These general goals will be fulfilled by encouraging the development of, maintaining, and/or preserving a network of parks, trails, and open space.

Goal

P.1: Ensure the availability of a variety of parks, recreation facilities and services, and open space to benefit a wide range of age, social, economic, and special group interests and abilities.

Policies

P.1.1: Develop, maintain, and utilize a detailed Liberty Lake Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. The plan should be updated at least every 5 years or sooner if conditions alter the effectiveness of the existing plan and shall:

1. Identify existing parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities;
2. Identify the need for future parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities and where they may be located;
3. Identify and prioritize strategies to meet level of service standards identified in the Comprehensive Plan;
4. Identify funding sources necessary to meet the level of service standard and maintain public parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities and services;

5. Ascertain the economic feasibility of all new public parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities.

P.1.2: Development of new parks, recreation, and open space facilities, whether public or private, shall be consistent with the City of Liberty Lake's Comprehensive Plan and the Parks Plan or other plans as adopted.

P.1.3: Park and recreation facilities should serve the widest possible cross-section of citizen needs and interests, including handicap accessibility where possible.

P.1.4: Parks, recreation, and open space facilities should be located where they will provide for a variety of activities, as well as where they will best preserve, enhance, and protect important habitat areas, corridors and linkages, natural amenities (e.g., wetlands and shorelines), unique landscape features (e.g., cliffs and bluffs), or other outstanding natural features.

P.1.5: Allocate parks, recreation, and open space facilities throughout the City in a manner that provides an equitable geographic distribution based on population density.

P.1.6: Respond to the diversity of public needs by offering a range of recreational opportunities from passive to active, and from unstructured activity to organized recreation.

P.1.7: Involve the public and other agencies with expertise in the decision making process regarding parks, recreation, and open space facilities and programs.

P.1.8: Ensure the public has access to any lake, stream, or river that may fall within the City, within the carrying-capacity limits of the water resources and adjacent natural systems.

Goal

P.2: Develop, or encourage the development of, parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the public.

Policies

P.2.1: Coordinate and cooperate with both public and private sector interests to further park and recreational opportunities.

P.2.2: Work with nonprofit and for-profit recreation providers to enhance the quality and quantity of available recreation facilities at the lowest possible expense to the taxpayer.

Level of Service for Parks, Trails, Open Space, and Recreational Facilities

Purpose: The residents of the City of Liberty Lake and surrounding communities desire to preserve the variety and convenience of the recreational opportunities, as well as the uncluttered and aesthetically pleasing atmosphere of their communities made possible by the variety and abundance of open space, trails, and the parks, both public and private, within the City of Liberty Lake. In order to ensure that future residents enjoy the same benefits of abundant parks, recreation, and open space, a minimum level of service should be maintained.

Goal

P.3: Set a minimum level of service for parks, trails, and open space of 30 acres per 1000 population, inclusive of golf courses, natural areas, school play areas, and other outdoor recreational areas.

Policies

P.3.1: Offer neighborhoods within the City the ability to increase park and recreation opportunities through privately owned neighborhood parks.

P.3.2: New development shall mitigate all of its direct impacts of development on public parks, recreation, and open space facilities by dedicating land in the form of parks, trails, or other open space, inclusive of golf courses, natural areas, school play areas, and other outdoor recreational areas.

P.3.3: Parks, trails, and other open spaces designed to mitigate development impacts shall be within maximum specified distances from all locations within the development.

P.3.4: City owned recreation facilities should be designed and operated to recover operating costs. Any adopted fee structure policies should be based on the cost of providing service.

P.3.5: Encourage innovative strategies and incentives (e.g., adopt-a-park, adopt-a-trail, adopt-a-space) to enhance existing programs for park maintenance, safety, and accessibility.

Park Maintenance and Design

Purpose: It is important that the City maintain existing parks, recreation, and open space to ensure safety, security, and cleanliness. Well-designed parks and connecting trails will contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the City as well as the welfare, safety, and security of its citizens.

Goal

P.4: Continue to provide a parks and trail system that is well maintained and effectively managed to meet both current and future needs.

Policies

P.4.1: Maintenance of existing parks, recreation, and open space facilities shall take precedence over acquisition of new facilities.

P.4.2: Design standards for parks, recreation, and open space should ensure safety, security, cleanliness, accessibility and ease of maintenance.

P.4.3: Best management practices should be utilized in the design of city parks, recreation, and open space facilities.

P.4.4: Parks, recreation, and open space should be designed and located to provide ease of access for pedestrians, handicapped persons, bicycles, autos, and public transit.

P.4.5: To the greatest extent possible, retain the natural features of proposed parks and recreation areas. Encourage designs that incorporate the use of native plants and grasses.

P.4.6: Ensure safe trails and/or bike lanes are developed along new arterials.

Open Space Goals and Policies

Open space contributes directly and indirectly to the economic value of nearby property and to the economic value of the community by enhancing its attractiveness to existing and prospective individual and commercial residents. Open space includes trails, meadows, golf courses, public and non-public parks (zoned open space), and recreational playing fields associated with schools. The purpose of this section is to provide a policy framework to preserve the open space areas that function as a system of corridors so that opportunities for recreation, trails, wildlife habitat, and connection of critical areas are maintained.

Purpose

To preserve and create viable natural habitat and trail corridors integrated with and whenever possible, connected to, a well-distributed system of neighborhood, community and regional parks designed to enhance the quality of life by providing recreational opportunity, preserving open space, and protecting important elements of Liberty Lake's great natural heritage for future generations.

Goal

P.5: Preserve and protect existing and designated open space areas and corridors throughout the City to maintain a physical and functional system of open space corridors which protect environmental resources, enhance visual aesthetics, provide circulation linkages, and ensure adequate separation and buffers between various land uses.

Policies

P.5.1: Monitor change in open space quantity and quality to evaluate the cumulative impacts on the existing system of open space over time, and take the necessary steps to ensure open space is protected.

P.5.2: Encourage private efforts to acquire property and/or secure easements or development rights for open space, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

P.5.3: Develop revenue sources for the funding of open space. Funding sources may include, but are not limited to, impact fees.

P.5.4: Where appropriate, conserve existing public lands in a natural state through careful planning and cooperative agreements between government agencies and public and private groups.

P.5.5: Through planning, open space corridors shall be established as appropriate to serve as greenbelt buffers, trails, wildlife habitat, and recreation areas between and among developments.

P.5.6: Identify and designate open space areas and corridors throughout the City. These open spaces shall include lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of critical areas.

P.5.7: The open space designations must be based on community needs and values over time, as population increases.

P.5.8: Public Open Space designations must be accompanied with funding, planning, and acquisition techniques that reasonably ensure the land will be available for open space methods of retention, such as the following:

1. Conservation Futures Tax
2. Conservation Easements
3. Land Trust
4. Transfer of Development Rights
5. Public Acquisition of property
6. Private acquisition
7. Donation
8. Planned Development/ Clustering
9. Dedication
10. Impact Fees
11. Golf Course Admissions Tax

P.5.9: Establish a public process consistent with the City of Liberty Lake's Parks Plan or other plans as adopted, for prioritizing future park and open space land acquisitions. The acquisition policy should be flexible enough to permit the capture of an unanticipated opportunity.

P.5.10: Solicit involvement by the general public, agencies, and individuals with expertise in open space land acquisition decisions.

P.5.11: Encourage the preservation of open space by nonprofit organizations and private individuals.

P.5.12: Encourage the retention of all publicly owned open space areas.

P.5.13: Respect private property rights while preserving open space corridors through regulatory means.

P.5.14: Implement the open space designation through zoning and other regulatory techniques such as residential clustering, critical area buffers, and wildlife management plans to provide an open space system and to preserve and protect environmentally sensitive areas.

P.5.15: Promote the inclusion of maintained open space within planned unit developments for residential, commercial, and industrial development.

P.5.16: Established view corridors throughout the City shall be maintained and, whenever possible, enhanced.

Trails Goals and Policies

Purpose: The City of Liberty Lake's trail system is utilized for both recreational and transportation purposes. While the trail system is a significant component of the City's parks, recreational, and open space facilities, it is the backbone of the City's pedestrian and non-motorized vehicle traffic plan and as such is fully addressed in the Transportation Element of this plan. To the extent that the trail system contributes to the recreational opportunities found in the City, it is addressed in this element as well.

Goals

P.6a: Create a system of multipurpose trails that meet present and projected recreational needs and connects with the regional system of such trails at multiple, convenient locations.

P.6b: Make the enhancement of the existing trail system plan a priority project.

Policies

P.6.1: Ensure trails are handicap accessible.

P.6.2: Prepare and maintain a recreational enhancements program for the trails plan. The trails plan should link population centers, community facilities, workplaces, neighborhoods, schools, recreation areas, open space, and cultural/ historical areas. Coordinate with other agencies and trails committee(s) to ensure a comprehensive approach to trail system planning.

P.6.3: Separate recreational trails from motorized vehicle traffic where feasible.

P.6.4: Inventory and examine existing rights-of-way (including abandoned rail and utility easements) for possible use as multipurpose non-motorized vehicle trails.

SECTION IX

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS LOCAL, STATE, & NATIONAL CONCERNS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Liberty Lake can address concerns from the local, state, and national levels through coordinated public participation efforts and a thorough plan.

Local Level

- Seek involvement from residents and businesses in the creation and update of the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan.
- Conduct workshops to receive citizen feedback and enhance design ideas for specific parks, recreation, trails, and open space projects.
- Provide project updates and notices to citizens via the City newsletter and website, as well as the local newspaper, as applicable.
- Educate park users about adopted rules and regulations concerning alcohol use in the parks, animals within the parks, tobacco use in the parks, etc. through posting of park rules on site and on the City Website.

State Level

- Coordinate with the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the Washington State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development in the creation and update of the Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan.

National Level

- Design parks, recreation, open space, and trails to conform to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the guidelines established through the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board).

SECTION X

RECOMMENDATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

In 2003, the City's Comprehensive Plan established a vision, goals, and objectives for parks, recreation, trails, and open space planning. The Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan will implement the Comprehensive Plan for parks planning and enhance our community vision. Public participation has been sought throughout the creation of this plan and continued public participation will be encouraged as the plan is amended and projects are developed.

Section VII outlines the City's Park and Facility Needs. The following are the immediate parks, recreation, open space, and trails needs based on NRPA guidelines and community input (also see the table under Park Land Needs on page 45 for further needs based on City population, and the 2008 community survey located in the Appendix).

NRPA Guidelines

- Baseball/Softball Field (Competition)
- Picnic Shelter Areas (3)
- Soccer Field
- Tennis Court (3)
- Volleyball Court

2008 Community Survey (Top 5)

- Multi-Use Trails
- Playground
- Picnic Shelter Area
- Amphitheatre
- Spray Park

Additionally, the map and planning summary below contains recommendations for facility locations, needs, etc. formulated from the community input during the public participation process for this plan.

- Item A of the Planning Summary, on page 60, contains a background with Types of Park and Recreation Areas based on national guidelines.
- Items B-H of the Planning Summary, on pages 63 - 66, contain recommendations for Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, River & Trails, Open Spaces, and Sports Facilities.
- Additionally, the recommendations below address Park Rehabilitation, Park Management, Programs & Services, and Miscellaneous Recommendations for a Town Square, Open Space & Viewscape Protection, Spokane County Regional Park Passes & Recreation Program Discounts, Park Equipment & Design, and Winter Recreation.

NEW PARK, RECREATION, TRAILS, AND OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT

Four public workshops were held from January 2005 to April 2005 to help expand the vision for Parks, Recreation, and Open Space that was established by the City Comprehensive Plan. The planning area was divided into four quadrants (see Appendix for Quadrant Map):

NW Quad

This area of the City is largely undeveloped and contains direct access to the Spokane River and Centennial Trail. A pedestrian overpass spanning I-90 greatly enhances the use of the area.

NE Quad

This area of the City is largely undeveloped and adjacent to Liberty Lake's industrial use area. Unique land forms and historic structures are present.

SW Quad

This area contains the primary entrances and commercial core of the City. Residential land use in this section is mostly made up of a developing, private community.

SE Quad

This area is largely built-out, but also generated the most public planning interest due to its proximity to the lake and Liberty Lake Regional Park; both of which are located outside the City boundary.

Although initially the planning area was divided into quadrants in 2005, it was determined that the ideas developed during the workshops could be utilized throughout the community. Results from the 2005 workshops matched the NRPA standards and the Comprehensive Plan very closely. The following maps depict existing and potential sites for new park development. Based on the 2008 community survey, parks within walking distance are important. The sites proposed are based on the areas that have little or no parks opportunities within ½ mile radiuses of the existing parks shown on the map on page 57. The City Comprehensive Plan incorporates the Ahwahnee principles under the Urban Design and Community Character section. Principle number four states: "The Central Business District, Community Centers, and Neighborhood Centers will be designed so that housing, jobs, daily needs, and other activities are within easy walking or biking distance of each other." Principle number five states: "As many activities as possible should be located within easy walking distance of transit stops." According to walkable.org the maximum walkable distance should be no more than ½ mile. The goal is to have all residential and mixed use areas within ½ mile of a park within the City. The map depicts Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Pocket Parks, School Parks, and existing trails.

The 2008 community survey emphasized that parks within walking distance are important. On June 10, 2009, the City Planning Commission held a Public Workshop on the 2009 Parks, Recreation, Open space, and Trails Plan Update. At the Public Workshop, a discussion on walkability was held and the importance of parks within walking distances was re-emphasized. Based on public comments received at the Public Workshop, the following map has been included which includes a ¼ mile service area walkability analysis. The sites proposed on the following map are based on the areas that have little or no parks opportunities within ¼ mile radiuses of the existing or proposed parks shown on the map on page 59. Additionally, every effort has been made to consider pedestrian and bicycle access to the parks which is not limited by natural or other boundaries. By NRPA definitions below, the location criteria for a neighborhood park includes being centrally located within a service area of ¼ to ½ mile that is uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers. A community parks' location is determined by the quality and suitability of the site and they usually serve two or more neighborhoods within .5 – 3 miles. A ½ mile radius has also been included around existing and proposed community parks for comparison. The additional parks identified could be any type and size of park identified in the Types of Park and Recreation Areas below based on the facility needs.



Planning Summary

A. Types of Park and Recreation Areas (definition source: Mertes, James D, Ph.D. and James R. Hall, CLP. Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines. Nat'l Recreation and Park Assn, 1996).

1. Community Park: 10-50 Acres

- a. Community parks serve a more broad purpose than a neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based, active and passive recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.
- b. A community parks' location is determined by the quality and suitability of the site. It usually serves two or more neighborhoods within .5 – 3 miles. The City of Liberty Lake has utilized a ¼ mile to ½ mile minimum radius on all parks. Park sizes are based on facility needs.

c. Potential recreation facilities in a community park include:

Active – distribution determined on a site-by-site basis

- large play structures and/or creative play attractions
- game courts
- non-programmed, or “informal” playfield or open space
- some programmed activity is compatible and acceptable
- tennis courts
- volleyball courts
- shuffleboard courts
- horseshoe areas
- wading pools
- swimming pools
- swimming beaches
- disc golf areas

Passive

- extensive internal trails
- individual and group picnic/sitting areas
- general open space and unique landscape features
- Nature study areas
- Ornamental gardens

d. Cultural Activities

- Plays
- Concerts
- Movies

2. Neighborhood Park: 5-10 Acres

- a. The neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.
- b. The location criteria for a neighborhood park includes being centrally located within a service area of ¼ to ½ mile that is uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers. The City of Liberty Lake has utilized a ¼ mile to ½ mile minimum radius on all parks. Park sizes are based on facility needs.
- c. Potential recreation facilities in a neighborhood park include:

Active – 50% of park acreage

- play structures
- court games
- non-programmed, or “informal” playfield or open space
- tennis courts
- volleyball courts
- shuffleboard courts
- horseshoe area
- wading pool

Passive

- internal trails
- picnic/sitting areas
- general open space
- “people watching” areas

3. Pocket Park: 0-5 Acres

- a. Pocket Parks also serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood and provide greenery, a place to sit outdoors, and sometimes a children's playground. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation. Most pocket parks are owned and maintained by local homeowners associations, while open for public use.
- b. Pocket Parks are typically located in an area best fit to meet the neighborhood park needs for Liberty Lake to ensure that everyone is located within a ½ mile of a park area. The City of Liberty Lake has utilized a ¼ mile to ½ mile minimum radius on all parks. Park sizes are based on facility needs.
- c. Potential recreation facilities in a community park include:

Active – distribution determined on a site-by-site basis

- game courts
- non-programmed, or “informal” playfield or open space
- horseshoe areas
- playground
- spray park

Passive

- internal trails
- individual and group picnic/sitting areas
- general open space and unique landscape features
- Nature study areas
- Ornamental gardens

d. Cultural Activities

- Plays
- Concerts
- Movies

4. School Park: Size is dependent on intended use.

- a. Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.

- b. Location is determined by site of school district property.

Note: The Central Valley School District has expressed an interest in exploring how development of the 20+ acres of undeveloped public property adjacent to Liberty Lake Elementary School, which is anticipated to be a future middle school, might contribute to the City's parks and recreation goals.

Typical school facilities such as baseball/softball fields, tennis courts, etc. could be available for public use through the school district during times when the school is not utilizing them.

5. Sports Complex

- a. A sports complex consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields at larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.
- b. Sports complexes should be strategically-located, community-wide facilities with reasonable and equal driving distances from the population served. It is recommended that the location be adjacent to non-residential land use.
- c. Potential facilities include:
 - ballfields
 - soccer fields
 - football fields
 - tennis courts
 - plays structures
 - hardcourts
 - volleyball courts

6. Natural Resource Areas – availability and opportunity determine size

- a. Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.
- b. The primary factors for preserving a natural resource area are availability and opportunity.
- c. Potential uses of natural resource areas

Passive

- Nature viewing and study
- Greenway - Tracts of land that effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.

7. Trails

- a. Park Trail - Park trails are multipurpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment.

Type I

- Separate/single-purpose, hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters.

Type II

- Multipurpose, hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters.

Type III

- Nature trails for pedestrians. May be hard or soft surfaced.

- b. Connector Trail - Multipurpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians around the community. Focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.

Type I

- Separate/single-purpose, hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters located in independent r.o.w. (e.g., old railroad r.o.w.).

Type II

- Separate/single-purpose, hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters. Typically located within road r.o.w.

B. Liberty Lake Community Parks

1. Rocky Hill Park is a partially developed Community Park for the NE portion of the City. The park borders the eastern edge of town and is surrounded by residential property. Opportunity exists for preservation of unique landforms and historic structures.
2. Pavillion Park is a developed Community Park, located in the SE portion of the City. The park is centrally located and serves most of the City's current population. Internal trail connections to the comprehensive trail system exist and opportunities include updating the facility to better serve the growing population.
3. A future Community Park was identified for the River District.
4. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional community park opportunities.
5. Community input was received regarding future Community Park development needs in 2008. The top 10 recommendations in alphabetical order include:
 - ADA Access
 - Baseball/Softball fields
 - More parks
 - More amenities north of the freeway
 - Pool
 - Preservation of natural areas
 - River/Lake access
 - Sports Complex
 - Tennis Courts
 - Trail System

C. Liberty Lake Neighborhood Parks

1. A Neighborhood Park was identified for the NE portion of the City. Surrounded by residential property, a smaller park fits location parameters perfectly.
2. A Neighborhood Park was identified for future consideration in the SW portion of the City due to the area being largely occupied by the private, Legacy Ridge development with private mini-parks.
3. A Neighborhood Park was identified for the SE portion of the City. Surrounded by residential property, a smaller park fits location parameters perfectly.
4. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional neighborhood park opportunities.

D. Liberty Lake Pocket Parks

1. Pocket Parks like Pump House Park and Little Bear Park were also identified as filling the neighborhood park niche in the SE portion of the City. Surrounded by residential property, these smaller parks fit location parameters perfectly. Opportunities for a new neighborhood park or pocket park in this area have become available.
2. Half Moon Park is a developed Pocket Park located in the NW portion of the City. Opportunity exists for internal trail connections to the Centennial Trail.
3. Pocket Parks, smaller than 5 acres, may be used to meet the Neighborhood Park needs for Liberty Lake to ensure that everyone is located within at least a ½ mile of a park area. The existing public Pocket Parks (Little Bear, Five Fingers, Pumphouse, and Half Moon) were constructed as part of residential developments and are currently maintained by homeowner's associations. Future Pocket Parks should also have public access easements to guarantee continued public park access in close proximity to development, as well as maintenance agreements.
4. In the SW portion of the City the private community of Legacy Ridge has developed and maintained its own two Pocket Parks. Opportunity exists for internal trail connections to the comprehensive Liberty Lake trail system.
5. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional pocket park opportunities.

E. Liberty Lake School Parks

1. Liberty Lake Elementary School is a developed School Park located in the central portion of the City. Trail connections to the comprehensive trail system exist and opportunities include updating the play fields to better serve the growing population.
2. The property adjacent to the Liberty Lake Elementary School is another location where future play fields could be built to better serve the growing population.
3. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional school park opportunities based on any future school construction.

F. Liberty Lake Sports Facilities

1. The city currently does not contain any outdoor regulation baseball/softball, soccer, or football fields.
2. Privately owned indoor sports facilities are located in the NW portion of the city at the HUB, in the central portion of the city at the Liberty Lake Athletic Club, and at the elementary school owned by Central Valley School District.
3. The area in the SE portion of the City contains undeveloped school district property. Considering its central location, the site offers an excellent opportunity to form a School Park cooperative agreement along with the development of a future school.
4. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional park opportunities that can accommodate sports facilities. Additionally, as noted in the definitions above, a sports complex could be accommodated in a non residential area outside the ¼ mile to ½ mile service area of other parks.
5. Community input was received regarding the need for the following sports facilities in 2008. The top recommendations in alphabetical order include:
 - Tennis
 - Baseball/Softball
 - Pool
 - Sports Complex

G. Liberty Lake Open Space

1. The area in the NW portion of the City is largely undeveloped and offers adjacency to the Spokane River. Opportunity and availability of open space for preservation exist throughout.
2. The area in the NE portion of the City is also largely undeveloped and offers adjacency to the Spokane River. Opportunity and availability of open space for preservation exist throughout.
3. The area in the SW portion of the City contains linear tracts of open space along roadways, an abandoned gravel pit area, and areas that are planned for private residential and commercial use. Opportunity and availability of open space for conservation are limited, but important to the overall trail system.
4. The area in the SE portion of the City contains very little undeveloped open space. Proximity to the natural resource areas of the lake and Liberty Lake County Park makes this area a high priority in open space considerations. A future City Arboretum is also designated for this area.
5. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional open space opportunities.

H. River & Liberty Lake Trails

1. The Spokane River and Centennial Trail are adjacent to the NW portion of the City. Opportunity exists to leverage their recreational value to the community.
 - Identification markers, placed along the Centennial Trail / Spokane River, could identify historical areas and city, county, and state lines for trail and river users.
2. The Spokane River and Centennial Trail are also adjacent to the NE portion of the City. Access is available to Stateline Trail, which provides an indirect route, both east and west, to the river and regional trail system.
3. Additional trails were not identified for the SW portion of the City due to the area being largely occupied by the private, Legacy Ridge development with a private trail system.
4. Refer to the Park Service Area Analysis Maps on pages 57 & 59 for additional trail opportunities, including land zoned for Open Space/Recreation.
5. Liberty Lake County Park is in close proximity to the SE portion of the City. Opportunity exists here to enhance the connectivity of the overall system.
 - The following trails were proposed in the Liberty Lake Trail System Plan dated February 2000, and have not yet been constructed (refer to the Liberty Lake Trails Plan, Appendix A, for more information). Some trails are outside City limits.
 - Sprague Ave. (Liberty Lake Rd. to Molter Rd.)
 - Inlet Drive (Liberty Lake Rd. to Molter Rd.)
 - West Side of Lake (Liberty Lake Rd to Liberty Creek Rd.)
 - Lakeside Trail (East side of lake)
 - Marsh Dike Walkway (elevated walkway over marsh with gravel path over hillside on west side, connecting Spokane County Park to Liberty Creek Rd.)
6. New trail construction should be coordinated with adjacent jurisdictions to provide a fully connected non-motorized transportation system. Regional plans such as the Spokane County Regional Trails Plan and the Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC) Bicycle Plan should be consulted to ensure trail connectivity.

PARK REHABILITATION

Currently, due to the young age of the existing facilities, rehabilitation is not needed; however, this section has been included and will be added to in future plan revisions when rehabilitation needs arise.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The City maintenance crews superbly maintain our existing facilities, however, as additional facilities are added and as the City expands the recreation programs offered, additional staff will be necessary to meet the changing needs. Creation of Parks and Recreation Manager position, as a subsidiary of the Community Development Department may help to maintain and possibly enhance the current maintenance and operations of our park facilities.

PROGRAM AND SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The City currently relies on the private sector for most recreational programming, however, as the community grows and community needs change, additional programs and services may need to be provided. Construction of a future city community center (youth, teen, senior center) may necessitate the City providing additional programs.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Town Square

A major focus of the Comprehensive Plan, that was also supported by members of the public that participated in the creation of this plan, was to create a town square which incorporated community history and public art. The creation of a pedestrian friendly town square would enhance the Liberty Lake Community with additional opportunities for year-round public gatherings and events, as well as aiding in the preservation of the distinctive history of the community through design elements and educational displays. A town square would likely be located within the Central Business District (CBD).

Open Space & Viewscape Protection

Encourage landowners to participate in the Spokane County Conservation Futures Program or other land trust programs to ensure distinctive open space and viewscape protection. Additionally, parcels of land zoned for Open Space/Recreation are limited to uses allowed in that zone including community recreation facilities and associated uses or at the discretion of the property owner, can be maintained in natural open space. Trail connections within the Open Space/Recreation Zones are encouraged. Work with local garden clubs and school children to offer educational opportunities within the future City Arboretum (Natures Place at Meadowood). The Arboretum will also provide a community garden location close to the farmers market and highlight native and non-native plants.

Spokane County Regional Park Passes & Recreation Program Discounts

The City of Liberty Lake may want to explore the possibility of providing free or reduced cost passes to the Liberty Lake County Park, to offer lake access to all members of the community. Additionally, the City may want to offer financial assistance to low-income residents for recreation program participation.

Park Equipment & Design

Picnic benches with overhead shelters, sturdy park benches, and paved access for the disabled to utilize picnic tables, benches, etc., should be provided within City parks. Park designs should include areas for games such as bocci ball, croquet, badminton, etc., and grassy rolling hills for children. Additionally providing areas for disc golf and a dog exercise park should be explored.

Winter Recreation

With minor modifications, economically feasible winter activities such as ice skating and ice hockey, could be available on the Trailhead pond or by creating rinks on existing courts, etc. Winter ice skating could also be incorporated into an outdoor pool complex design. Designated cross country skiing areas or trails and sledding hills should also be identified. Cross country skiing and snowshoe events could be conducted on designated portions of the City trail system.

SECTION XI

ACTION PLAN

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FUNDING SOURCES

Park and recreation facilities and open spaces are essential to a community's well being. Parks and open spaces help enhance urban development, provide important ecological functions and provide recreation opportunities for citizens and visitors. This Parks, Recreation, Open Space & Trails Plan addresses the City's future parks, recreation, trails, and open space needs and the findings of this report will be used in subsequent amendment to the Capital Facilities Plan.

Funding sources for land acquisition, facility construction, and maintenance may include:

- City General Fund
- TIF/LIFT for projects in the established TIF and LIFT Boundaries
- Land Dedication / Reservation
- Adoption of Developer Paid Impact Fees
- Grants (cash awards) given for a specific purpose which does not have to be repaid. Recipients of a grant are often required to match a portion of the grant – anywhere from 10% to 50%.

- **RCFB Grants**

The Recreation and Conservation Funding Board (RCFB) is a State funding body managed by the Recreation and Conservation Office. This agency administers and oversees several grant programs for active and passive recreation, trail development, habitat conservation purposes such as stream & stream bank protection & restoration, wetland & wetland buffer protection & enhancement, etc. Depending on the program, eligible project applicants can include municipal subdivisions of the state (cities, towns, and counties, or ports, utilities, parks and recreation, and school districts), Native American tribes, state agencies, and in some cases, federal agencies and non-profit organizations. To be considered for funding assistance, most grant programs require that the proposed project will be operated and maintained in perpetuity for the purposes for which funding is sought. Most grant programs also require that sponsors complete a systematic planning process (such as this Plan) prior to seeking RCFB funding. Grants are awarded by the Committee based on a public, competitive process, which weighs the merits of proposed projects against established program criteria. There are many categories including land purchases, parkland improvements, facility development, trail construction, etc. Many of the grant categories require a 50% match; however, grants from other programs may be used as a match.

- **Spokane County Conservation Futures Grants**

In 1971 the Washington State Legislature enacted RCW 84.34.200 "Conservation Futures Enabling Legislation" recognizing haphazard growth and urban development

was encroaching upon the state's open areas and spaces. Productive lands, like agricultural and forestry areas were being altered, or even eliminated by continued urban expansion. Scenic, recreational, and aesthetic lands were also at risk. In 1994, Spokane County Commissioners adopted the Conservation Futures Program for 3 years to protect threatened areas of open space, timberlands, wetland, wildlife habitat, agricultural and farm lands, streams and water supplies within the county boundaries. In 1997, citizens voted to support the continuation of the program for an additional 5 years. When the Conservation Futures program was on the ballot in 2002, Spokane County voters again supported a second 5-year extension of the program implemented by the Board of County Commissioners. Most recently, in November 2007, the Conservation Futures program was put on an advisory ballot and this time for renewal with no sunset date. Spokane County voters again supported extending the program with a super-majority of nearly 63% of voters supporting the measure.

The 1994 adoption of the Spokane County Conservation Futures program began with a property tax assessed for each home in the county. This (up-to) 6-cent tax is levied per \$1000 of property value, subject to the levy-lid of 1% per year; a home assessed at \$100,000 would generate a tax of \$6.00 at this levy rate. This tax money is earmarked solely for the acquisition of property and development rights. These funds acquire lands or future development rights on lands for public use and enjoyment. In 2005, state legislation recognized the need to allow monies for maintenance and operations of the Conservation Futures properties. Fifteen percent of the Conservation Futures money is used toward maintaining, protecting and enhancing the property over the long-term. The Conservation Areas, the term used in Spokane County, defines areas of generally undeveloped land primarily left in or restored to its natural condition. These areas may be used for passive recreational purposes, to create secluded areas, or as buffers in urban areas. As of 2009, the Conservation Futures Program has acquired 4,525 acres through 22 acquisitions. Spokane County Parks and Recreation manages 12 different properties as Conservation Areas. The City of Spokane Parks Department manages an additional 10 properties within city limits. These conserved lands include wetlands, wildlife habitats and corridors, farmlands, steep hillsides, river corridors, viewpoints and other open space areas.

- Washington State Transportation Improvement Board distributes grant funding, which comes from the revenue generated by three cents of the statewide gas tax, to cities and counties for funding transportation projects.
- Washington State Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED) has a number of grant and loan programs for capital projects.
- Corporate and Foundation grants provide direct funding for specific projects when the project benefits them or the communities in which they do business. Foundations are established as an extension of a corporation or as independent organizations. Locally, trail, park, open space and transportation projects have been the recipients of corporate philanthropic grants by Starbucks, REI, Group Health, and the Gates Foundation.
- Federal SAFETEA-LU -- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users: The most significant funding source for bicycle and pedestrian facilities is the Transportation Equity Act, enacted in 1992 and most recently reauthorized in 2005 as "SAFETEA-LU". For most programs, funds are available through state agencies: state trail administrators for the National Recreational Trails Program (RTP) funds and transportation departments for Transportation Enhancements (TE), Highway Safety Program (HSP), and the new Safe Routes to Schools (SRS). The State has open competitive calls for projects; TE a similar process. The act designates money for specific program areas. For example, state transportation departments are required to set aside 10-percent of its annual Surface Transportation Program funds for

Transportation Enhancement (TE) activities, which has had profound trail benefits for communities across the country. Eligible TE funding categories include bike/ped facilities, bike/ped safety and education activities, and conversion of abandoned and rail-banked corridors for trails. Different funds are appropriate for various segments of a non-motorized regional trail system, for example RTP or TE as surfacing and slopes vary for both, but the segments are expected to be linked. SAFETEA-LU also supports a number of other programs that support trail development including:

- Bridge Replacement Program which provides funding for historic bridges that can be used to renovate a historic bridges for trail uses;
- Federal Transit Administration oversees the new “Alternative Transportation in Parks and Public Lands” Program. This includes state, local, and municipal parks. The funding is 100% (no match is required). Trails are popular as feeders and alternatives to cars for park access, so trails that link to an alternative transportation system (bike, pedestrian, horse, watercraft, etc) are eligible;
- Youth Corps: the act supports youth corps trail crews by requiring the USDOT to encourage the States to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with qualified youth conservation and service corps to perform construction and maintenance of recreational trails (National Association of Service and Conservation Corps [NASCC]); and
- National Highway System (NHS) funds support bike/ped facilities on land adjacent to a highway that is part of the NHS.
- Spokane Regional Transportation Council has a role in the distribution of several federal transportation funds that have supported trail projects in the region: the Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ) and Surface Transportation programs. Trail projects must support non-motorized transportation and demonstrate tangible air quality benefits 3-year call for projects.
- Other state and federal grant programs including Safe Routes to School and Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) state and federal grant programs for pedestrian sidewalk and trail connectivity, and Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) grant programs. Washington's Safe Routes to School program provides technical assistance and resources to cities, counties, schools, school districts and state agencies for improvements that get more children walking and bicycling to school safely, reduce congestion around schools, and improve air quality.
- A valuable source of information for all federal grant programs is the “Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance,” a compendium of federal programs, projects, services, and activities that provide assistance or benefits to the American public. The catalogue is organized by agency, function, subject, and applicant eligibility. The catalog is available at most libraries or at <http://www.grants.gov>.
- The ‘Trails and Greenways Clearinghouse’, jointly sponsored by the ‘Rails-to-Trails Conservancy’ and ‘The Conservation Fund’, provides technical assistance and information about creating trails and greenways (www.trailsandgreenways.org).
- Charitable contributions to the parks system, such as donations from local philanthropic groups like Kiwanis, Rotary, etc., or memorial donations from private citizens.
- Encourage innovative strategies and incentives (e.g., adopt-a-park, adopt-a-trail, adopt-a-space) to enhance existing programs for park maintenance, safety, and accessibility.
- Adoption of a park, recreation, etc. facility rental / use fee schedule, similar to other local jurisdictions, that would contribute to park and other City facility maintenance costs.

- The Real Estate Excise Tax (or REET) fund accounts for the receipt and disbursement of the 0.25% real estate excise tax that is dedicated for capital purposes including public buildings and facilities, parks, and debt service associated with capital projects in these areas. The City has opted to collect an additional 0.25% as authorized by GMA. The first quarter of these funds are restricted to financing capital projects that are specified in the City's Capital Facilities Plan. Use of the second quarter percent of REET is not permitted for the acquisition of land for parks.
- Voter Approved Funding. Any measure taken before the voters would need to be specific and well described, so the voters would know exactly on what they were voting.
 - A Levy Lid Lift to allow the property tax levy amount to be adjusted more than the 1% statutory lid as long as the levy rate stays under the \$1.60/ \$1,000.
 - Self-taxing district for large scale improvements and facilities, such as construction of an outdoor swimming pool complex, conceivably in combination with grants, charitable contributions, etc.
 - Formation of a local metropolitan park district that could be created for the management, control, improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of parks, parkways, boulevards, and recreational facilities. Participation in a regional metropolitan park district could also be possible if it is in the best interest of the citizens of Liberty Lake.

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that communities plan for capital facilities to ensure an adequate level of facilities and services are in place to support development at time of occupancy or use. Public facilities are those physical improvements that are constructed primarily by the City and provide the basic urban services of the municipality. Although the City of Liberty Lake currently provides limited urban services; it has the responsibility to ensure all services are planned for accordingly. Parks and trails / non-motorized transportation are two of the services that the City must plan for.

A Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is a long range financial plan that allows the City to prioritize public projects and identify funding sources. The CFP serves as a guide to the City's financial obligation in providing those facilities desired by the community. The City's Capital Facilities Plan provides supplemental information that complements the text, goals, and policies of the Capital Facilities Element in the Comprehensive Plan and provides an overview of the City's financial resources and funding opportunities or that of the service provider. If the probable funding for capital facilities at any time is insufficient to meet existing needs, the land use element must be reassessed. Since the City's revenue is limited, the City prioritizes projects and chooses a portion of those projects based on need and finances available. Those projects chosen are adopted into the Capital Facilities Plan.

The Growth Management Act's stated goals for public facilities and services, in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Section 36.70A.020(12), emphasize the need for adequate urban support systems as a prerequisite for urban growth: "Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards;" and "Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks."

An important distinction between the City Budget and the CFP is that the one-year budget may become part of the legally adopted annual operating budget, whereas the 6 Year CFP doesn't commit the City to a particular expenditure for a particular year. Thus, the CFP allows the City some flexibility in scheduling projects based on need or funding opportunities and doesn't lock the City into projects that may not be needed at time of funding.

At the time of this update, within the City's Draft 2008 - 2014 Capital Facilities Plan, the following park related items have been identified, please refer to the City of Liberty Lake Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) for more information on these projects and the proposed scheduling.

- Skate Park
- Rocky Hill Park Phase 2
- Trailhead Golf Course Irrigation System Automation Update
- Nature's Place at Meadowwood (City Arboretum)
- Hawkstone Village Green
- River District Community Park
- Rocky Hill Park Phase 3
- River District Neighborhood Park
- Municipal Library / Community Center
- Numerous pedestrian path and sidewalk improvements, associated with street improvements
- Various trail resurfacings

GAINING SUPPORT FOR THE PLAN

By supplying the public with a thorough and current Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan that they helped to create and keeping them involved in the design and apprised of the construction of projects developed through the plan, public support will be gained and maintained for the City's Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan.

ON-GOING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The City of Liberty Lake will seek involvement from residents and businesses in the update of this plan, conduct workshops to receive citizen feedback and enhance design ideas for specific parks, recreation, open space, and trail projects, and provide project updates and notices to citizens via the City newsletter and website, as well as the local newspaper, as applicable, to ensure that the public remains involved in parks, recreation, open space, and trails planning. On-going public involvement is key in retaining support for this plan. Final facility determinations shall be made at the time of individual park design through public participation.



ANNUAL EVALUATION AND UPDATE

The City's Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan should be re-evaluated on an annual basis during the Comprehensive Plan Amendment and City Budget cycles. By coordinating this plan with the City's Comprehensive Plan and the City's Capital Facilities Plan, the plan will remain current and useable. As the opportunity for additional projects becomes available or as funding sources change, this Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Trails Plan must be updated. An evaluation process needs to incorporate public workshops, surveys, etc. to offer the best chances to gather additional public input and involvement.

APPENDIX

Liberty Lake Trails Plan

Outline of Public Workshop Input Process & Workshop Results (2005)

Focus Groups Individual Comments (2005)

Quadrant Map (2005)

NE Comments (2005)

NW Comments (2005)

SE Comments (2005)

SW Comments (2005)

Public Survey Results (2005)

2008 Public Survey Participation Process

Public Survey Results (2008)

Site Development Checklist